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FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT
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OF
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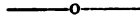
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OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
OF
PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
No. 1 BOND STREET.

22924



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FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction,
FOR THE YEAR 1863.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES }
AND CORRECTION, No. 1 BOND STREET, }

NEW YORK, January 1, 1864.

*To the Legislature of the State of New York, and the Board of
Supervisors of the County of New York:*

ANOTHER year has passed away, and we are brought again to review our annual labors, and, under the requirements of the Legislature, present a

REPORT

of our proceedings as Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, during the year 1863.

The statistics, which we present in detail, from our officers and our records, will enable those interested to inform themselves as to the actual condition of the Department, and its mode of government.

A kind Providence has watched over and protected the institutions under our charge, and we acknowledge, with thanksgiving, the signal evidence of the goodness of the Almighty thus manifested to all within the control of this organization.

The constant changes inseparable from so large a community, call for active and well-directed effort to prevent abuses, as well as to correct them. There is no hour in the year free from the unceasing labor peculiar to a vast charitable and corrective establishment; no period in which the officers of this Department are not required to vigilantly guard the prisoner, and watch the lunatic, or tenderly nurse the sick, assist the old and feeble, succor helpless infancy, and shelter and protect the homeless and the orphan.

The effect of the war upon the Department has been favorable in the reduction of the number of our inmates, as will be seen by a reference to the figures. This reduction may be accounted for, so far as the male portion of it is concerned, by the enlistment of men who have heretofore been driven to crime, or fallen into habits of inebriation and folly. In regard to the female portion, war continues to keep up an increased supply. Remittances from the army have not changed the habits and routine of the revolving class that inhabit our Work House, Island Hospital, and Penitentiary.

The great furnisher of all our institutions, all must admit, is the grog shop, which makes the corner of almost every street its location, and which is the foundation of almost all our human wretchedness and misery. We feel it our duty to consider their agency in, as well as their ability to remedy, the evils they so largely create. Eleven thousand "grog shops" furnished this Department, through the Comptroller, with \$7,020, as their portion of the excise moneys collected by the Excise Commissioners! whereas, if they were taxed in accordance with the spirit of the law as well as the letter, the amount should be augmented to \$330,000, or more than one half of the sum expended by us last year for the support of all the public charities of the city.

Every day's experience adds to our confidence in our ability to mark out new paths of economy. A Department containing so large a population, and embracing such a variety of expenditure, requires continual watchfulness, and a firm and unflinching administration. Once permit the demands of relentless demagogues to have sway, and this truly noble monument of liberal provision for the poor and dependent would fall a victim to that class of public servants who know no bounds to their mis-appropriation. Our records show a great falling off in the numbers who flock to the Alms House

for support. Doubtless, we may account for this reduction in the extraordinary appropriations that have been drawn from the city treasury, under the head of Soldiers' Relief. We doubt whether the history of any city on the globe can present such appropriations, either in amount or manner of distribution. Millions of dollars recklessly poured into the pockets of all sorts of claimants, real and unreal, without a murmur. Even the Press, which has heretofore given timely warning, has omitted to analyze the manner, as well as the amount of the extraordinary sums poured out of the pockets of the citizens into the unfathomable receptacle of public servants and acting volunteers in the distribution. The present seems to be a period of liberality that knows no bounds, and philanthropy demands, apparently, a continual augmentation of new associations to insist upon people receiving aid who have heretofore felt it their duty to meet their own necessities with healthful and invigorating labor, and enjoy the luxury that independent Americans have believed the greatest blessing of human existence.

In reviewing the points referred to, we cannot consent to omit a reference to the millions that have been voted and paid to claimants, without any reference whatever to the records of this Department. Even our late distinguished municipal Chief Magistrate disregarded the ex-

perience of the only possible source of reliable information, if not of proper appropriation, when bestowing upon the needy and the helpless the bounty contributed by the Russian naval officers. It is true that the location of our institutions is not favorable to a familiarity with their extent and usefulness. We trust, however, that hereafter, when opportunity offers, the officials charged with the bounty of country, States or individuals, for charitable appropriation, will visit our Records, if not our institutions and our people.

The best evidence of the just and discriminating character of this institution, and the necessity of referring the claims of the needy to it, is to be found in the constant organization of new private charities, to relieve the very cases already provided for by us. Instances are not rare of the same persons drawing "relief" from a dozen different organizations, and nothing seems to disturb the equanimity of a new convert to charity like an offer on our part to aid in exposing the imposition. There may be no great harm done in the minds of innocent and well meaning people, by this encouragement of imposters; but we, who see and understand the evil workings of this indiscriminate alms-giving, are pained to find that the bestowal of charity upon such undeserving creatures, tends to harden the hearts of thousands to the claims of the

really indigent and necessitous, and rob true charity of its sweetness and purity.

There is no objection to a *healthful* competition in matters of benevolence, but beyond it much mischief may be done, much money squandered, and many persons destroyed. One of the duties and privileges of this department is to extend its helping hand to two institutions which, in their management, are beyond their immediate control. The *Colored Home* and the *Colored Orphan Asylum* rely upon the fund furnished by the city, through us, for their chief support. They go on, from year to year, in their own way without our interference, in a spirit of confidence which is hardly justifiable. In referring to their report, we find no allusion whatever made to this Department as identified with their welfare, or as a dependence for support. We cannot better illustrate the unwillingness, on the part of the Managers, to refer to the source of their beneficence, than by recording the services which it rendered for the comfort and protection, as well as actual sustenance, of the colored orphans rendered houseless and helpless by the riot of July, to which no reference or acknowledgment appears in their report.

These institutions, we believe, are managed with fidelity and disinterestedness. They labor under the disadvantage however of leaning upon public charity to a great ex-

tent, yet by reason of a comparative lien upon private subscription, are subject to the fluctuations of private liberality. The conduct of their charge compares most favorably with the more privileged claimants for care and protection ; inclining, as a general rule, to avoid the privilege of public charity, and accepting with gratitude the efforts made in their behalf, they seem at all times willing to avoid the stamp of Alms House reputation, and, as far as possible, decline the obligation of public support.

The expenditures made in their behalf, consequent upon the disasters of the riot, will be found in the statement of our account, which embraces, in addition to the amount paid in the usual appropriations for their necessities, the additional sum advanced by the Department for their expenditures in supplying the needful clothing and provisions which were destroyed together with their home, all of which will doubtless be returned, under the arrangement with their Managers, out of the appropriations which are due for losses actually sustained.

Throughout the expenditures of the Department, we have been met with a heavy advance in the values of almost every description of supplies. Clothing, fuel, and necessities of every description have advanced in cost; medicines, ice, and all the smaller items which form the great bulk of our expenditures, have risen to double their

former prices, and we have only been able to keep within our estimates by the nicest economy and a careful restriction to the lessened numbers, which have been the result of the increased demand for labor, growing out of the necessities of the War for the Union.

The tabular exhibit of all the institutions, save the Lunatic Asylum, give full evidence of the truth of this statement.

The Alms House proper shows a large diminution in the number of inmates, and the male occupants of the Work House and Penitentiary mark unerringly the decrease referred to. Adding to these figures the extraordinary appropriations to which we have before alluded to, we are able to account for our comparatively limited disbursements. We have withheld our requisitions upon the Comptroller to the amount of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, less than the amount appropriated for us, and show a balance yet unexpended of FORTY-EIGHT THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIX $\frac{52}{100}$ dollars, without withholding one item of charitable or just expenditure. The staple supplies in all directions have been ample and generous. The warmth of our institutions, the clothing of the inmates, and the careful regard for the indigent, the helpless, the sick and lunatic, have been in nowise neglected. The happy faces

of the children, the contentment of the demented, the provision for the declining years of the infirm and imbecile, give us consoling evidence that the liberality of our fellow-citizens is fully and amply satisfied.

INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

In our last report we suggested the establishment of an Asylum for Inebriates. In our estimate for this year we have added forty thousand dollars for carrying out that project. This sum we hope to use in behalf of a class of persons who have lost control over their taste for intoxicating liquors. In order to make the institution such as we deem it should be, proper and humane laws must be passed to meet the requirements of the expenditure.

It is the duty of our legislative and executive authorities to so constitute its government as to make it powerless for Evil and the promoter of Good. We believe it may be so organized as to not only save thousands from the evils which fill our prisons and charitable institutions, but, in their stead, turn thousands to habits of industry, sobriety and integrity. Why should such a law be withheld? Why not give us, as well as all others, an opportunity of testing its influence and usefulness? If you doubt our wisdom in this proposition for the amelioration of your fellow-creatures, come and join

us in an examination of the every day proceedings of our Police Courts, and follow along through the higher Courts, marking, as you take your onward step, the sorrowful tales and confessions of every grade of criminals; or start, if you will, in the dark and narrow pathways of the subterranean habitations, in this and other cities, and see with what awful strides men, women and children are passing out of them to the Court of Sessions, and returning to them every ten days from the confinement of the Work House! It is criminal beyond expression to permit these creatures in human form, often of generous hearts, to be thus made the footballs of dealers in human frailty. We have often called attention to the dreadful condition of this unhappy class. Laws, meet for such cases, should be made, or so administered if already extant, as to save us from the charge of such shameful neglect.

It is not true that the evil cannot or may not be abated. It is not true that any effort has been made to change this terrible evil, at all commensurate with its extent and importance. The numbers of vagrants are not fairly stated. The statistics that we give, and the Courts furnish, show conclusively that ten thousand individuals make up the one hundred and thirty-nine thousand and fifty-seven cases appearing in the reports. It is committing and re-committing, discharging and re-discharging the identi-

cal prisoner that makes up the formidable array of numbers that gives the sheriff his shillings, and adds a clerk here and a register there, to swell the patronage of politicians; it is this constant ebb and flow, between the vile haunts of the town and the islands of the East River, of a distinct class of Miserables, that overcrowds our Station Houses and Courts, necessitating the multiplication of officials for the transaction of this anomalous exchange brokerage in human misery. These unfortunates come and go with unerring regularity, from the Police Office to the Island, from the Island to the rum shop, from the rum shop to the Station House, the City Magistrate's court, and back to us again, within every two weeks of the year. What chance is there here for reform? What hope of conquering an appetite that compels them to live a besotted life, below the brutes, in the scale of social existence? No, under the present infamous order of things, their only hope of escape from the depths of moral degradation to which they have fallen, is through the dark valley—how dark, alas, to them! And so they come to us at last, to be laid away, “unwept, unhonored, and unsung,” in the narrow paupers' grave, among the unrecognized relics of that vast throng of unhappy beings who have gone the same sad road before.

Oh, it is shocking, to reflect that in this advanced age

of philanthropy, in spite of our repeated appeals for authority to establish a system which would mitigate the dreadful misery of these thousands of our fellow creatures, and help many of them to break away from the bonds of self-indulgence, and become once more good, sober, christian men and women, our prayers are disregarded, our representations unheeded, and these unhappy people left without a helping hand to save them from the swift destruction to which they are hastening. Away with such inhumanity. Justice and humanity demand a radical change. Give us an Inebriate Asylum for those who are now being poisoned morally and physically, under authority of the law at every turn, and we will show an amelioration of this misery worthy of monumental acknowledgment.

In response to the application of our late, as well as our present Chief Magistrate of the State, we have placed before them the following items as worthy of legislative action. We hope to find that we have not urged our views in vain :

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, }
NEW YORK, December 19, 1861. }

His Excellency E. D. MORGAN, *Albany* :

SIR—Your communication, under date of the 14th inst., is received In answer, we desire to acknowledge the compliment paid us, in thus opening the way to Executive consideration.

There are some points which we deem worthy of your consideration, and perhaps of reference in your forthcoming messages.

1st. We deem it our duty to call your attention to the continued disregard of some humane provision for the Vagrant, whose revolutions through the Courts of Justice, and our houses of confinement, still continue to deform our system.

2d. We think some changes are required in the Immigrant support by which the present fund created by the immigrants themselves may be applied to relieve our city, as well as other cities and counties, from the burthen they unjustly bear in behalf of this class of our inmates and applicants.

3d. We are unable to see the justice of making this city and county provide for long-term prisoners, and hope that the State may be either obliged to pay to this county for their care and protection, or provide means elsewhere for them.

4th. The city and county of New York should be placed on the same footing as other counties in this respect.

5th. The large increase of Private Charitable Institutions seems to present quite an item in the yearly demands upon the State for supervision; unnecessarily, in some cases, calling for appropriations that could be dispensed with, and result in the better provision for our well established public institutions.

The Rebellion, which presents its devastating elements at every point, suggests some changes in the State's provision for the disabled Soldier and those dependent upon him. Would not some general arrangement with the United

States Government be just towards the States themselves, and may you not profitably recommend some joint action in this respect, especially touching the Hospital care of returned disabled Soldiers?

With great respect,

Your obedient servants,

S. DRAPER, *President*.

ISAAC BELL, *Secretary*.

1862—DEC. 18.—A copy of the foregoing was transmitted to His Excellency HORATIO SEYMOUR, with the following remark:

“No legislative action had having been upon the subjects embraced herein, they are now presented for your consideration, as the same necessity continues to exist, with the hope that such action will be taken by yourself, as will provide for the relief sought to be obtained.”

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, }
NEW YORK, December 18, 1863. }

SIR—We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 14th instant, and respectfully respond to the request of His Excellency Governor Seymour, by submitting for his consideration, with other matters, the views of this Department, as expressed in the last “Annual Report,” and confirmed by the practical experience of another year:

1st. The aggregate number of inmates in 1862 was 6,419 ; in 1863, 6,267—a decrease of 152.

2d. The destruction of the Colored Orphan Asylum made it necessary to protect, care and provide for 220

children for a period of 105 days. With this increase upon our legitimate liabilities, we have been able to return to the Comptroller one hundred thousand dollars of our appropriation for 1863.

3d. We hope, through some wise provision of the Legislature, that the evils arising from the landing of immigrants may be remedied, and all may have a just protection through the commutation they have honestly paid.

4th. In our last report we were led to suggest the propriety of the Counties providing for their citizens "hereft of reason," and we would be glad to have the Executive, if convinced of the wisdom of the suggestion, lend us the aid of his valuable endorsement.

In the same document we called for Legislative consideration on the subject of an Inebriate Institution, and respectfully ask for such a law, as it may be deemed wise and prudent to establish, with the necessary restraints and control, for this humane and greatly needed charity. We have called for \$40,000 for this purpose, provided we are allowed legal authority to govern and protect it, as well as those who come within its influence and power.

With great respect,

Your obedient servants,

S. DRAPER, *President*,

ISAAC BELL, *Secretary*.

WM. KIDD, Esq., *Private Secretary*.

We regret to record, as the result of an extraordinary grant of authority, an expenditure of \$5,112 58, paid for repairs made necessary by the damage done by the explosion at the foot of 79th street, East River; which

sum, as yet, we have been unable to recover. Whether any other gun powder grants are extant or not we are not advised.

Referring to the reports of our work, through the efforts of our highly valued and faithful Wardens and officers, we cheerfully enter upon the details of the operations of their respective institutions :

THE ALMS HOUSE,

in its care and management, its improvements in the grounds, and its cleanly condition throughout, presents most gratifying results. It has also developed an important saving by the manufacture of two thousand five hundred blankets; our entire supply of brooms, made from the united product of Blackwell's and Ward's Islands; a creditable sample of cloth, for the calls of the institution; the repairs of the barrels, pails, and the manufacture of barrels, pails, kids, &c.; the supply of vegetables; the product of the shoe shop, tin shop, and blacksmith shop, and other articles of supply. Its humane provision for infants, by their distribution among trusty dependents, whose experience and habits enable them to supply the loss of parental care and affection, and watch over their helplessness with Christian interest and motherly satisfaction, makes it one of the most interesting features of their charge.

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM

has also its claim for our approbation. The numbers are not diminished, as we could wish for every reason of humanity, but we find in the administration of its duties a full appreciation of its importance and demands. The light, clear, and cleanly condition of the two principal buildings, and the great improvement in the Lodge set apart for the most desperate of cases, renders this department one of sad satisfaction. The head of its special government follows us in a detailed report, to which we refer with pleasure. The suggestion made in regard to criminal lunatics, is one worthy of immediate consideration, and we feel assured that it will attract the attention of the proper authorities.

The unaccountable neglect of local authorities to provide elsewhere for the claims of lunatics, is incomprehensible. Why the sane portion of corporations, counties and localities, continue to withhold the requisite provision for this unfortunate class, we cannot divine. To meet as far as we possibly can the claims of common humanity for their protection, we have admitted a number of pay patients; we still hope, however, that no time will be lost by our philanthropic legislators in establishing in all needed directions suitable asylums for this important class of public dependents.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL

has continued to command our complimentary notice. The detection of the most bare-faced combination for speculation, while it was attended by trivial loss, has brought forward new points of order, discipline and watchfulness, which promise to result in important benefits to the Institution, as well as to the Department at large.

The number of patients treated will be found, with other items of interest, in the report of the faithful Warden. The system of accountability for all the assets of patients, has brought to view the importance of having special care to possess at once the property of the patient on entering the Institution. In this connection, we deem it our duty to protest against the mode of treating cases brought into the hospital. It is claimed by the Police Department, that the policeman having charge of a person admitted into the Institution shall take charge of whatever property he may have in his possession, without leaving the least evidence with the patient or the Institution by which the property can be traced or made available to him or his relatives. Several cases have occurred where property has been separated from its owner, and owing to the condition of the rightful claimant at the time of admission, has

been lost to the party, and been disposed of as property of an unknown owner.

We see no propriety in policemen stripping their charge, and claiming to thus protect the patient against the chances of loss in a reputable Institution.

The increased number of Typhus and Typhoid fever cases, thrown upon us by the sad condition of tenement houses in certain locations, has shown the necessity of claiming the attention of the proper city authorities, and we congratulate our fellow citizens upon the good effect which has been produced by the subjoined with other communications:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, }
NEW YORK, December 21, 1863. }

HON. GEORGE OPDYKE,
President Board of Health:

SIR.—We beg to call the attention of the sanitary authorities of this city to the enclosed evidence of an increase of malignant fever of various types. The repeated evidences of its existence in certain localities, seem to us to call for some action reforming the recklessness of human life which pervades the miserable habitations in certain quarters.

Your obedient servant,

S. DRAPER,
President.

We mourn the severe affliction which has marred our record, in the death of Doctors Cook, King and Olmsted. They were devoted to their duties, active and zealous in the pursuit of knowledge, and looked forward to a life of usefulness and honor ; cut down at the threshold of their professional career, while engaged in the sacred vocation of ministering to the sick, they have gone to join the grand army of martyrs who have fallen in the cause of suffering humanity. The House Staff of Physicians and Surgeons have aided us in our endeavors to facilitate their practice and prepare their classes for future usefulness and honor. No obstacle encumbers the road to preferment in this institution, nor in any of the others within our jurisdiction.

The doors are never closed to the beneficent influences of consultation and experience. In the progress of disease, pain and sorrow, no narrow rules circumscribe the claims of our patients to religious consolation, preparation or advice. The combined efforts of Fathers Orsenego and Larkin, of the Roman Catholic Church, the Rev. Mr. Phelps and Mahan, of the Episcopal Church, the Rev. Mr. Rollefson, and Mr. S. M. Ostrander, are acknowledged with gratitude and high appreciation.

Throughout this important Institution, under a daily

supervision and a general and commendable fidelity, we can claim with truthfulness an improvement worthy of perpetuity. So large a hospital, filled throughout the year with patients generally prone to habits of carelessness and unconcern, is in constant danger of relapsing into neglect and disorder; and we are, therefore, more than gratified that we are able to unite warden and matron, with their auxiliaries, in our commendation.

In the pursuance of duties which involve our government, we have found it wise, in our judgment, to encourage, without actual expense to the Department, the establishment and continuation of

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL COLLEGE.

The experience of the last year has confirmed us in the encouragement we have given this Institution. There now exists a mutual disposition to make this College the great point of attraction for students from all parts of the country. The number has already exceeded any other similar institution in this city, and the reputation of it has no superior. The additional accommodations necessarily provided for in the plans for the enlargement of the present Dead House, Coroner's Office, &c., will furnish abundant room for the use of the Students and Lecturers, and enlarge, in other respects, the at pre-

sent limited accommodations of the faculty. The rent paid will fully recompense for the cost of the building occupied by the Professors and Students.

The city is interested, in various ways, in this successful medical and surgical enterprise. Heretofore, a neighboring city has born the palm in medical and surgical teaching. Their winters have been made cheerful under the gathering of young aspirants to medical and surgical fame, while their annual disbursements have amounted to hundreds of thousands of dollars, thus benefiting, beyond the influence of the Diploma, the citizens at large.

Such an institution necessarily excites the jealousy of competing schools, and will, doubtless, continue to be felt at all the points of competition in this Department. We trust, however, that the free and open privileges which all Colleges alike enjoy, *will lead to no acts which will tend to abridge or circumscribe them.*

At all events, we look to the Medical Board for an appreciation of their high professional reputation in treating with attention whatever may come respectfully before them touching the interests of this Department.

We regret delays which have already taken place in responding to requests made by the Commissioners,

which were neither difficult nor laborious to comply with.

The greatest progress we have made has been in opening wide the doors of our Institutions to medical and surgical science. The success of the Institution immediately connected with Bellevue, has so stimulated the students at large as to make our city the great centre of collegiate preparation. Over three hundred students have entered Bellevue Hospital College during the last term, and the Institution bids fair to equal, if not exceed, the older and more well known colleges. The extension of the Dead House, Coroners' room, and other requisite arrangements, will necessarily add largely to the accommodation of the students. We venture to say that the experience and success which this connection with our Hospital gives, is worthy of being considered and adopted by other Hospitals throughout the country.

The following synopsis presents the aggregate as well as the detailed statement of the students of the various colleges having access to the hospitals of this Department:

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Number of students who have registered their names as attending
Clinical Instruction in Bellevue Hospital..... 230

XXX

Professors who give Clinical Instruction.

Isaac E. Taylor, M. D.; James R. Wood, M. D.; Lewis A. Sayre, M.D. ;
Benj. W. McCready, M. D.; Austin Flint, M. D.; Stephen Smith, M. D.;
Frank H. Hamilton, M. D.; B. F. Barker, M. D.; Geo. T. Elliot, M. D ;
and Alexander B. Mott, M. D.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,

COR. 23D ST. AND FOURTH AV.

Number of students who have registered their names as attending
Clinical Instruction at Bellevue Hospital 88

Professors who give Clinical Instruction.

Alonzo Clark, M. D.; Willard Parker, M. D.; Theodore G. Thomas,
M. D.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Number of students who have registered their names as attending
Clinical Instruction at Bellevue Hospital 39

Professor giving Clinical Instruction.

Alfred L. Loomis, M. D.

The students also attend Clinical Instruction by other professors.

NEW YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Number of students registered as attending 7
They attend the instruction of professors of other colleges.

NEW YORK HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Number of students registered as attending 36
These students attend the instruction of professors of other colleges.

METROPOLITAN MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Number of students registered as attending 5
They attend the instruction of professors of other colleges.

HYGEIA THERAPEUTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Number of students registered as attending	7
They attend the instruction of professors of other colleges.	

WOMENS' MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Number of students registered as attending	9
They attend also the instruction of professors of other colleges.	
Students registered as attending from colleges in other States and Canada.....	11

RECAPITULATION.

Students <i>registered</i> from Bellevue Medical College	230
Students <i>registered</i> from all other colleges	202
February 16, 1864.	432

The foregoing does not, of course, give the whole number of students of the colleges named, but only those who have *registered* their names this winter as attending Clinical Instruction at Bellevue Hospital.

No doubt, many came from all the colleges who neglected to so register their names, but the foregoing shows a *fair average* of those *who did attend*.

THE APOTHECARY

furnishes the entire supply of Medicines, &c., for the Department. In his hands, and those who assist him, is held to a great degree the reputation of the Medical Staff and the lives of the Patients as well as the economy of his office. Savings have been made by attention to

details, which, especially in this department, makes up a formidable portion of the whole expenditure. We hope for the aid of our medical representatives, who perform Hospital duty, in carrying still further our desire for economy in this department.

The Apothecary Department furnishes evidence of economy, prudence and care. The change in value in the articles of continual necessity and consumption, has been met with increased scrutiny and accountability. Fortunate anticipations of advancing prices have enabled us to record a very considerable saving on the articles consumed, and the stock on hand.

THE PENITENTIARY

continues to present a healthful reduction of numbers. The bounties, and other necessities of the war, have borne the usual occupants of the cells beyond our control, and we hope to continue to diminish our numbers from year to year. The receipts, in cash, for labor performed, amounts to \$14,427 79.

During the last month the contract for our prisoners for making shoes expired, and a new one has been made for three years for the manufacture of segars, the result of which will depend upon the number of our inmates, and the requirements of the Department in the

performance of the necessary work for the protection and the prosecution of our own affairs.

The amount received for labor, considering our reduced numbers, may be considered quite satisfactory. It has been the aim of the Commissioners to husband their resources, and make the best possible use of their labor by applying it to the support of the inmates, looking forward to the end of the war for an increase of numbers and a reduced demand for labor.

They are not unmindful of many improvements that may be made in the appearance of the grounds and buildings. The Island Hospital front and rear entrance may be cited as one of the points alluded to, which will receive the early attention of the Commissioners, when the labor is sufficiently increased or can be profitably applied.

THE ISLAND HOSPITAL

is esteemed a model hospital. Its extent is beyond any similar Institutions in this country, the extreme length measuring 354x122 feet ; the wings 50x122 feet ; the centre building 52x90 feet, 60 feet high ; wings 53 feet high on the east and west sides of the Island. The number of patients treated during the last year was 7,431, and the average number throughout the year was 619. The

patients comprise every variety of disease, with the exception of Small Pox. The chief source of the maladies treated is the parent vice, which unrestrained and uncontrollable libertinism throws upon our care; the figures will explain the importance of our reference.

It is time that this subject received the careful consideration of our authorities. Houses for the illicit intercourse of the sexes are largely on the increase. Without entering into the moral aspect of the question, we submit whether the time has not come for some legislative or municipal action which shall put these places upon a more responsible footing. They exist, thrive, and flourish, and, without let or hindrance, sow the seeds of disease and death among the rising generation. Through their agency our hospitals, both public and private, are thronged with syphilitic subjects, and the evil is becoming alarming in its magnitude. Other communities find it essential to place such establishments under professional supervision. Why may not we adopt similar sanitary regulations for their government? At least, if they are to be permitted to go on and fill our hospitals with sinful sufferers, let them be assessed an amount equal to the cost which they entail upon the community for the repair of the physical mischief which they create.

The difficulties attendant upon an Institution of this extent are very generally overcome, and the cleanliness and order which pervades throughout, in spite of the frequent changes of medical and surgical force, and the general character of the parties, and the cases treated, may be considered in the highest degree commendable.

THE SMALL POX HOSPITAL

continues to respond to all the demands for space and treatment with commendable ability. The location is without a fault, its condition improved, and its general conduct as free from objection as its repugnant inhabitants can claim anywhere. Our design is to make it as acceptable as possible to the unfortunate patients who claim its shelter and care.

THE BAKERY

Presents an improvement in its economy. The supply of hospital bread which has heretofore been furnished by requisitions on city bakeries, is made by the Department, and is found quite as acceptable to hospital requirements as that purchased heretofore.

The account shows 3,130 barrels on hand the first of the year, well laid in, at a cost of \$20,692 82.

On Blackwell's Island the attendance of Rev. Father

Marshal and Rev. Zetus S. Searle, Chaplains, Rev. Father Choppin, of the Catholic Church, and Rev. Mr. Crowley, of the Episcopal Church, has been of great benefit in affording spiritual consolation to the inmates of the several institutions.

THE CHILDREN'S HOME, RANDALL'S ISLAND, presents a cheerful aspect. The number of our children has decreased, and their condition is improved. The unremitting attention of the faithful religious visitants, Rev. Father Schneider, Rev. Dr. Peters, Sisters Domitella, Felix, Christine, Sisters of Charity, Messrs. McCrea, Riddle, Shepard and McKay, Missionary Teachers, and the benefactors, in the persons of Mrs. A. H. Gibbons, G. W. McLean and F. S. Winston, Esqs., are commemorated in the valuable additions which have been made to the library of the children, as well as in the personal devotion to their present and future happiness. Here, when we have the labor to perform the work, we propose to build a Reservoir, similar to the one in the Penitentiary Department, besides painting the buildings, beautifying the grounds, and effecting the necessary repairs.

We have also plans submitted for exercising and airing the convalescing children in the open air, hoping to save life as well as invigorate the child. Our most

startling account of loss of life is to be found in our statistics of the children at the Alms House, and unless early accounted for, would lead to unpleasant reflections, but the facts dispel at once all just complaint.

These little ones, varying from earliest infancy to two years of age, are the most painful of human presentation. They are often brought from the subterranean holes of our worst locations, by the most wretched of mothers in human form, with sunken eyes, emaciated limbs, and filthy remnants of miserable wrappings. Strangers to light, to comfort or to home, the all but lifeless form is brought forth, its little life blighted at its birth, and poisoned by the horrid distillations dealt out to its vagrant mother,—and thus it comes to us. Is it surprising that a merciful Providence spares so few of these unfortunate offspring?

THE CITY CEMETERY,

including the farming and other labor of Ward's Island, has returned a fair yield to the Department. The detail will be found in the Report of the Superintendent. A permanent dock has been built by our own labor, costing but \$234 45. The estimates for this construction, from dock builders, was between \$4,000 and \$5,000. We hope, the next year, to show a very important and favorable change in the working of the Island.

CITY PRISONS.

Within the limits of the city, not including the Island, we have the charge and care of four prisons,—the City Prison and its adjuncts, Jefferson Market, Essex Market, and the Fifty-seventh Street. Their general condition is as satisfactory as their locations will admit. The Warden of the City Prison, Mr. Sutton, has made every effort to meet the wishes of the Commissioners. The main building has been filled to its utmost limit, and has undergone a continual improvement in its condition. In addition to those made the previous year—increased accommodations on Centre street—an important improvement has been made by reconstructing the former Police quarters, providing with ample and airy accommodation the temporary male vagrants, and constructing a permanent receptacle for the deposit of the accumulation of the usual refuse of Institutions of this description. The matron, Miss Foster, and her assistants, Miss French and Miss Phelps, continue to merit our entire confidence. The medical gentlemen, Messrs. Hodgman and Simmons, are faithful to their trust; while the united efforts of the other officers in charge, Clerks, Record Clerks, Night Watchmen, all combine to do credit to their selection.

To the Rev. Father Duranquet, of the Catholic

Church, Rev. Amzi Camp, Sisters Catharine and Mary Alfonzo, Sisters of Mercy, grateful acknowledgments are tendered for voluntary service.

The most gratifying results of last year's figures are presented in the number of the inmates, showing a decrease of 8,707 commitments!

THE AUXILIARY PRISONS

are guarded with fidelity and integrity, and should share with the parent prison in the credit for good order and security which pervades the whole.

THE 57TH STREET PRISON

has been added to our charge the last year. Its magnitude is beyond our present requirements, and its construction different from our general views of necessity or propriety. In its construction, its location, and its cost, we are relieved from responsibility. Our endeavors will be to make it serve without expensive alterations, and turn it to the best account possible.

SALARIES

we have not augmented; whatever we have deemed proper to do, has been or is to be done in the form of acknowledgment for fidelity, efficiency and labor, already performed. The effect of increasing salaries is not

certainly to increase vigilance or efficiency, but strange to say, we often find it to operate as a point of accomplishment and *rest*, which tends to impede the progress of the chief object of its increase.

No class of public officers have a more peaceful and secure employment than those employed in this Department. Their duties are regular and systematic, and their permanence depends upon their attention to their duties with sobriety and integrity. Referring to the subject, we cannot refrain from directing the attention of our employees to a system which is said to have obtained in quarters controlling the pay of public officers. The increase, we are assured, does not accrue, except partially, to the individual who performs the service. A portion of the amount is withheld for the benefit of the power which so liberally grants the advance!

What would be the feelings of an "upright judge" when informed that his salary was increased two thousand dollars, out of which he was to pay "some one" one thousand per annum, as a return for the increase? How could he pass sentence upon a convicted felon after signing the receipt? We are of opinion that an unconditional appropriation, without such a consideration, will go farther and answer a far better purpose.

THE OFFICE, NO. 1 BOND STREET,

combines the chief observatory of the entire Department. The daily meetings of the Commissioners enable them to meet the claims made for every species of "demand and supply." Telegraphic communication renders them able to respond to every claim of the Department. The SUPERINTENDENT OF OUT-DOOR POOR, the PURCHASING AGENT, the VISITORS OF THE POOR, the INDENTURE CLERK, the OFFICES OF THE POLICE, and CHIEF CLERKS, CASHIER, AND THEIR ASSISTANTS, are located here, ready at all times to respond to every claim upon the Commission. Cases of disease, accident, coroners' cases, burial of the dead, as well as the relief of the suffering, all find in this bureau an immediate response. The multitude who seek relief comprise every character of claim that human life is heir to, or human ingenuity can invent. The *professional beggars* are here often called upon to empty their pockets of gold, silver, greenbacks, stamps, and copper coin,—and often the *miser* is made to unrobe himself, and unfold the wretched attire of human misery weighed down with dishonest lucre, obtained under a false pretence of poverty and want; and not unfrequently there are able-bodied as well as well-to-do men and women asking for coal. Many have been called upon to pay for tons and half tons, fraudulently

obtained, and compelled to refund, with shame and disgrace, to the *full market value*.

The expenditures of this Bureau have been \$19,000 less than last year, which is accounted for largely by the keener scrutiny exercised in the examination of the applications. It is due to the deserving, that the undeserving should be sifted out from the mass of claimants that obstruct the way to just relief.

SUPPLIES.

The supplies of the Department of beef and mutton have been furnished under the contract made in February last, and, with comparatively few exceptions, have been furnished with promptness and fidelity.

Or semi-monthly requisitions, as well as the disposable items of the Department (articles over and not required), have been under the charge of Mr. Spelman, our agent, to whose faithful discharge of the duty of purchases and sales we owe our acknowledgments.

Statement of Cash paid for the Support of Inmates at the Colored Home and Colored Orphan Asylum, from 1854 to 1863, inclusive :

	Colored Home.	Colored Orphan Asylum.
1854.....	\$8,885 20	\$5,631 43
1855.....	9,888 80	5,631 43
1856.....	10,608 60	5,646 86
1857.....	11,394 96	5,631 43
1858.....	13,404 63	5,631 43
1859.....	12,457 74	5,631 41
1860.....	12,745 76	6,168 58
1861.....	12,901 01	6,570 00
1862.....	12,727 74	6,570 00
1863.....	10,075 55	4,356 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$115,089 99	\$57,468 57
		115,089 99
Total.....		\$172,558 56

Statement of Vagrants and Disorderly Persons transferred from City Prison to the Work House on Blackwell's Island, during the year 1863, and the number of times they have been previously committed :

1st time.....	5,775	20th time.....	253
2d "	649	22d "	1
3d "	526	25th "	68
4th "	443	26th "	2
5th "	286	28th "	1
6th "	450	30th "	152
7th "	12	35th "	1
8th "	25	40th "	209
9th "	1	45th "	1
10th "	632	50th "	148
12th "	11	60th "	167
13th "	3	70th "	22
14th "	14	75th "	39
15th "	40	80th "	41
16th "	65	85th "	1
17th "	3	90th "	7
18th "	4	100th "	700
19th "	1		
Total.....			10,753

Of which 2,328 were males and 8,425 females.

Aggregate number of times committed, 139,057, or 12 times for each.

OUR SUIT WITH THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

OFFICE OF EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, }
No. 2 HANOVER STREET, }

NEW YORK, 24th Feb., 1864.

DEAR SIR :

In answer to MR. PHILLIPS' note of this date, inquiring as to the exact position of the suit of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction against the Commissioners of Emigration, I have to say, that the first case, commenced in May, 1855, is just on the point of being brought to a close before the Referee. The evidence offered by the defendants, in support of their defences, viz., to prove their outlays for buildings, and for the support of children born in their hospitals, of emigrant mothers, has all been rejected by the Referee.

The claim proved by us in that suit amounts, with interest, to about \$30,000, and it only remains to enter a decree; but there are some questions on the form of the decree which remain to be settled, and that settlement is necessarily delayed for a few days by the absence of MR. DEVELIN, the defendants' counsel, at Albany. I think it hardly worth while for you to keep your report open until the actual settlement of the decree; but our expectation is that the questions involved will all be presented to the general term of the Superior Court this spring, and disposed of by them.

Yours, very truly,

JOSEPH H. CHOATE.

S. DRAPER, ESQ., *President, &c.*

The foregoing note from J. H. Choate Esq., counsel in the case, presents in brief the situation of our claim upon the Commissioners of Emigration. Long before the suit was commenced, every effort of friendly action had been exhausted. The distinguished citizens who composed the Board of Commissioners of Emigration, seemed to rely upon influences not at the command of ordinary citizens, not only for procrastination, but also for a final verdict in their favor, *and against the citizens of the city of New York*. So confident have they been that the case would outlive the patience and vigilance of this Board, that they have resorted (through their counsel)—to say the least of it—to extraordinary means of delay. We have abiding confidence in the justice of our claim, and in a final judgment for our disbursements on their behalf, to an extent far beyond the sum named by Mr. Choate. We hope to receive during this year over one hundred thousand dollars from this source alone. We hope, further, that the amount, whatever it is, will not be lessened by marking innocent children with an Alms House birthright—while their honest record would place them with the most favored of the land which their parents sought as their future home.

Having alluded in general terms to the chief objects embraced in the government of this Department, we, in

closing our report, desire to reiterate the deep interest we feel in the labors we perform. Not a day passes that we are not called to consider cases involving the failing fortunes of all classes of men and women—the sad changes in their physical and moral condition. We hope for the continuance of our physical and mental abilities, to perform with fidelity the duties of the position we hold, meting out with justice the charities of a noble city, with probity and independence challenging the most unlimited investigation as to our expenditures as well as our action. At all events, we shall in no way sympathize with that class of officials who are willing to abandon honorable service, and substitute for it the modern mode of reckless expenditure.

S. DRAPER, *President.*

ISAAC BELL, *Secretary.*

JAMES B. NICHOLSON,

MOSES H. GRINNELL,

Commissioners.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

Balance Sheet, 31st December, 1863.

Cash	\$48,446 52	613,567 75
Comptroller		
Alms House	64,233 28	
" Powder Explosion Repairs.	389 04	
Bake House	2,773 07	
Bellevue Hospital	47,429 08	
" Repairs of Building. .	1,229 79	
City Cemetery	7,364 65	
City Prison	27,905 09	
" Repairs of Building. . .	1,058 65	
Colored Home	10,075 55	
" Orphan Asylum	4,856 00	
Island Hospital	51,383 51	
" Powder Explosion Repairs. .	73 25	
" New Building " . .	1,463 80	
Lunatic Asylum	72,179 86	
" Repairs of Building. . .	1,612 50	
" Powder Explosion Repairs	2,474 83	
" Extension	554 00	
Office	34,765 39	
Out-Door Poor	81,911 55	
Penitentiary	17,913 80	
" Powder Explosion Repairs.	31 52	
Prison, 2d District, " . . .	78 51	
" 3d " " . . .	4 75	
Randall's Island	64,464 09	
Small Pox Hospital	2,713 28	
" Exp's for St'm Heat'g Build'g	3,668 70	
Work House	46,999 83	
" Repairs of Building	572 50	
" Powder Explosion Repairs	2,143 94	
Store House, B. Island	3,692 80	
Steamboat	9,604 62	
	\$613,567 75	\$613,567 75

CASH RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS

OF BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS,
FROM JANUARY 1 TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1863.

1862.	Dec. 31.	Cash bal. on hand		\$52,967 75	
1863.		Rec'd for Comp's warrant.		560,600 00	
"	"	from U. S. for board of soldiers and interest and premium on gold.....	\$57,527 80		
"	"	board of U. S. prisoners.....	9,305 45		
"	"	board of patients at Small Pox Hospital.	931 74		
"	"	of sundry patients in Institutions	5,290 34		
"	"	for labor at W'k H's.	6,742 33		
"	"	Penit'ry.	14,130 46		
"	"	freight on steam'b't.	1,791 02		
"	"	sales of sundries, &c.	3,180 32		
"	"	interments.....	173 00		
"	"	indenture fees.....	91 50		
"	"	sales of live stock..	778 35		
"	"	barrels, casks & bxs.	3,004 70		
"	"	bones, grease & swill	752 55		
"	"	sup't of illegitimates	2,405 00	106,104 56	
Payment of bills in January.....			61,031 74		
"	"	February ...	62,572 03		
"	"	March	63,786 03		
"	"	April	66,501 41		
"	"	May.....	37,632 72		
"	"	June	39,218 54		
"	"	July.....	48,898 69		
"	"	August	49,279 05		
"	"	September...	50,631 16		
"	"	October	49,198 23		
"	"	November...	78,508 19		
"	"	December...	63,968 00		
Cash on hand 31st Dec., 1862					671,225 79
					48,446 52
				719,672 31	\$719,672 31
1863,	Dec. 31,	To bal. csh. on h'd.		\$48,446 52	

**BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND
CORRECTION.**

Cash Disbursements from 1st January, 1863 to 31st Dec., 1863.

	1863.	1862. Compared.
Barley	\$1,361 47	\$1,078 60
Beans	288 38	1,335 35
Beef, fresh.....	\$62,342 42	52,547 98
“ salt.....	4,444 85	
	66,786 77	4,748 55
Boats, oars and repairs.....	645 53	187 08
Bread.....	31 69	62 00
Brooms and brushes.....	1,280 16	1,609 42
Buildings and repairs.....	14,435 64	20,987 10
Butter	7,075 12	9,906 53
Candles	88 00	80 62
Cleaning, repairs, and office expenses.....	1,271 43	710 49
Coal for Institution.....	\$66,016 16	24,259 85
“ Out-door poor	19,587 91	36 642 80
“ “ 12, 19, 22d Wards,	5,778 00	
	91,382 07	5,100 02
Coffee, cocoa, peas, and rye.	3,994 14	3,887 19
Colored Home for Colored Paupers.....	10,075 55	12,727 74
“ Orphan “ Children	4,356 00	6,570 00
Combs.....	221 13	340 91
Crackers	1,619 16	1,704 78
Crockery, glass and earthenware.....	614 09	1,627 14
Croton water and steam heating.....	1,807 06	3,512 67
Drugs and medicines	18,816 51	17,373 13
Dry goods and India rubber.....	34,767 83	33,539 07
Eggs	1,807 77	1,896 08
Farmers' implements	194 05	221 86
Feeding Paupers and children.....	97 25	77 25
Fish, fresh and salt, and shell fish.....	1,873 08	3,618 25
Flour.....	67,899 06	80,205 51
Furniture.....	1,847 39	2,809 10
Garden seeds.....	296 76	262 94
Gas light and fixtures.....	2,687 35	3,019 49
Groceries, small.....	197 32	179 67
Hardware, nails, copper, iron, lead, &c.....	\$5,334 95	\$5,004 16
Hats and caps.....	132 50	179 46
Hay, grain, bran, feed, straw	7,009 74	5,769 81

	1863.	1862. Compared.
Hire extra, board in lieu of pay, \$1,134 94 ; messengers' car fare, \$77 40 ; rent of office, stable, and coal yard, \$5,298 82 ; coach hire, \$387 49 ; extra services of keepers in prisons and others, \$434 ; wages of men on dead boat, \$315 ; carting rubbish, \$86 40 ; arresting prisoners escaped, \$35 ; and sundry small bills, \$230 13—all as per vouchers on file.....	\$7,999 18	\$9,653 49
Ice	4,440 87	1,623 10
Lard	280 64	320 00
Leather and findings.....	2,787 55	2,557 91
Lime for whitewashing.....	346 48	250 02
Live stock.....	881 00	271 00
Lumber.....	6,100 75	8,743 90
Malt and hops.....	151 53	249 78
Manure and freight.....	448 90	741 23
Marketing for hospitals	1,640 57	1,649 69
Mason materials and work.....	871 39	1,759 34
Meal	8,795 35	6,356 44
Medical attendance.....	402 50	417 50
Milk.....	14,031 50	14,745 10
Miscellaneous—Prem. fire insur'ce, \$339 62; telegraph expenses, \$333 09; funeral ex- penses of several, \$348 35; mangle machine, \$206 81; boiler certf., \$25; court and counsel fees, \$165; extra pay to engineer, \$100; wooden leg and crutches, \$101 50; flag staff and flag, \$147 50; fireworks and candies, \$91 16; 3 school harmonicons, \$155 50; fire hose, \$40 25; sundry small bills, \$146 06.....	2,199 04	2,396 91
Molasses and syrup.....	7,820 95	6,369 51
Mutton for hospitals.....	8,122 66	8,749 30
Oil lamp, camphene, kerosene, lamps & wick.	6,257 12	6,101 48
Paints, glass and oil	2,800 79	2,437 21
Plumbing and Pumps.....	1,500 12	1,972 15
Pork, salt and fresh, and hams	1,111 32	1,915 09
Postage and stamps.....	266 14	260 54
Potatoes	620 50	1,287 69
Powder and safety fuse.....	122 35	
Rice.....	58 46	
Rope, twine, hemp, oakum, blocks.....	693 94	871 63
Refreshments, strangers, U. S. visitors, and national guests.....	2,346 23	890 02
Salaries.....\$117,489 24		
Commissions.....12,000 00		
	129,489 24	134,990 58
Salt	953 01	874 36

	1863.	1862. Compared.
Sand, white.....	\$131 81	\$209 13
Shoes and boots.....	7,088 44	5,883 41
Soap.....	\$1,245 63	1,585 99
" and materials for making.....	4,508 11	
	5,753 74	4,078 01
Spices	812 69	788 85
Starch	24 68	143 00
Stationery, books, and printing.....	5,624 63	4,769 80
Steamboat	3,100 60	1,186 72
Stoves, fixtures, and ranges and boilers....	4,246 03	3,018 75
Subscription to newspapers and advertising.	1,440 46	849 65
Sugar.....	12,118 39	12,386 23
Surgical instruments.....	616 66	572 89
Sweeping chimneys.....	6 37	26 62
Tea.....	8,324 56	8,753 74
Tin, copper, and sheet iron ware.....	149 67	89 32
Tobacco and snuff.....	2,072 11	1,592 79
Transportation of prisoners.....	2,149 92	2,149 92
Vehicles, repairs, farriery, harness, repairs, and veterinary	2,133 72	2,396 37
Vinegar.....	418 09	578 76
Wages of Mechanics.....	278 57	187 17
Wine, ale, beer, al'ch'l, br'dy, gin, wh'key, rum	9,730 20	12,615 38
Wood.....	2,774 50	2,455 74
Wooden Ware	391 62	357 91
Children at nurse.....	\$3,160 35	2,627 57
Donations to O. D. poor. \$30,274 50		29,526 52
" 12, 19, 22d Wards " 2,798 50		
	33,073 00	3,929 50
Transporting prisoners	2,269 15	2,207 80
	\$671,225 79	\$667,705 11
	667,705 11	
Increase 1863 over 1862.....	\$3,520 68	

*Expenditures of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities
and Correction, as charged to the following Institutions, from Jan.
1st to Dec. 31st, 1863.*

Alms House.....	\$65,000 38
" Powder explosion.....	389 04
Bake House	4,879 52
Bellevue Hospital.....	93,827 68
" Building repairs.....	1,229 79
City Cemetery	7,604 90
City Prison	35,060 48
" Building repairs	1,058 65
Colored Home, support of colored persons.....	10,075 55
Colored Orphan Asylum, support of colored children.....	4,356 00
Island Hospital	65,636 96
" Power explosion repairs.....	73 25
Island Hospital, new building.....	1,463 80
Lunatic Asylum.....	75,007 18
" Buildings repairs	1,612 50
" Powder explosion repairs.....	2,474 83
" Extension building.....	554 00
Office.....	34,878 56
Out-Door Poor.....	84,818 80
Penitentiary	34,584 91
" Powder explosion repairs	31 52
Prison, 2d District, repairs.....	78 51
" 3d " "	4 75
Randall's Island.....	65,684 49
Small Pox Hospital	3,761 98
" " Steam Heating Building.....	3,668 70
Work House.....	53,861 86
" Building repairs.....	572 50
" Powder explosion repairs.....	2,143 94

Store House, B. Island.....	\$5,440 12
Steamboat.....	11,395 64
	<hr/>
	\$671,225 79
Amount paid for buildings and repairs deducted	15,355 78
	<hr/>
	\$655,807 01
Goods on hand 31st January, coal, wood, flour, dry goods, drugs, &c.....	58,726 24
	<hr/>
Net expenses of inmates, 1863.....	\$597,143 77

Annexed to statement of Cash Disbursements is a similar one for the year 1862, for comparison, which shows a difference of \$3,520 68 for 1862. This amount is small, and when is considered the difference of prices paid for almost all supplies, the disbursements are greatly in favor of 1863.

ALMS HOUSE REPORT.

ALMS HOUSE, B. I.

WARDEN'S OFFICE, NEW YORK ALMS }
HOUSE, 1st January, 1864. }

S. DRAPER, Esq., *President,*
and the Board of Commissioners :

GENTLEMEN :—The period having arrived at which, as usual, the Annual Report of the Department under my charge is due, I most respectfully present the following accounts and tables as the results of our operations for the year ending December 31st, 1863.

The tables are compiled in the usual manner, and with a view to each explaining itself.

A decrease in the number of inmates will be observed by reference to Table No. 1, and less numbers are shown to have been admitted during 1863, than for any previous year for the past ten. This decrease is mostly among the males, and is no doubt owing to the demand for help in various parts of the country to supply the loss of volunteers, as field and shop hands, and to some cases of enlistments also.

The table of work done in the shops will give the results of such labor—the most satisfactory of which continues to be the Weaving and Broom Shops.

2,500 Blankets, and 440 yards of Kersey cloth has been manufactured by the weavers ; which, considering the high price of raw material, may be considered very satisfactory. Blankets enough have been made to obviate the necessity of any purchases of the article this year.

In the Broom Shop, where the hands are all blind men, 275 dozen brooms have been manufactured, and nearly all from broom corn raised on the Islands. Enough have been turned over to the store to supply the wants of all the Institutions on the Island and most of the other Institutions under your control.

The “ July Riots,” as they are now familiarly called, were the means of throwing a large portion of the colored population of the City upon our hands, who, by the aid of the Police Department, were placed here for safety. A temporary asylum was also afforded the children of the Colored Orphan Asylum, rendered necessary by the destruction of their building by fire.

Notwithstanding this addition to our number, a very slight increase is perceived in our expenses as compared with that of 1862.

The scarcity of labor has, in a measure, prevented our making many out-door improvements, some being much needed ; but as much has been done on roads and other small jobs as circumstances would admit.

The results of our garden labor, as shown in one of the tables, compares favorably with former years.

The Store Department's accounts accompany this Report, and are in the usual form.

The profit and loss account, or the balance of the balance-sheet, is chargeable with the loss in ice and kerosene oil, and includes the cargo of ice stored at Penitentiary ; which, although not properly a loss, is yet partially beyond the control of this Department, and great difficulty would be experienced in keeping an account of its distribution.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

N. P. ANDERSON,

Warden N. Y. Alms House.

The following is a Statement showing the number of Inmates in Alms House December 31, 1862—the number received during the year 1863—the number discharged and died during that period, and the number remaining in Alms House December 31, 1863. This includes the number of demented persons.

Number of Inmates in Alms House 31st December, 1862.....1,507

Received during the year 1863 :

From other Institutions.....	515
By Commitments.....	25
From Superintendent out-door poor and Commis- sioners	2,303
	—2,843
	4,350
Discharged	2,251
Died	701
	—2,952

Number of Inmates in the Institution 31st Dec., 1863.....1,398

Of which number there are :

Males.....	533
Females.....	702
Children	163
	—1,398
Natives.....	318
Foreigners	1,080
	—1,398

In this number are included demented persons in the

Alms House 31st Dec., 1863:

Males.....	82
Females.....	149
	— 231

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES AND DEATHS, 1863.

1863.	ADMISSIONS.							DISCHARGES.							DEATHS.						
	MEN.	WOMEN.	BOYS.	GIRLS.	TOTAL.	NATIVE.	FOREIGN.	MEN.	WOMEN.	BOYS.	GIRLS.	TOTAL.	NATIVE.	FOREIGN.	MEN.	WOMEN.	BOYS.	GIRLS.	TOTAL.	NATIVE.	FOREIGN.
MONTHS.																					
January.....	44	79	28	25	176	66	110	43	67	8	10	128	34	94	5	10	17	18	50	34	16
February.....	63	75	33	29	200	86	114	49	64	11	10	134	34	100	4	8	18	14	44	33	11
March.....	65	80	45	34	224	96	128	85	92	17	11	205	52	153	4	11	22	19	56	45	11
April.....	55	83	36	35	209	89	120	111	126	41	30	308	104	204	10	7	21	22	60	45	15
May.....	77	99	38	40	254	105	149	91	102	16	15	224	52	172	16	5	22	25	68	47	21
June.....	73	103	43	44	263	112	151	60	118	27	14	219	70	149	6	5	17	18	46	37	9
July.....	71	111	44	45	271	117	154	55	96	16	24	191	61	130	8	5	32	25	70	60	10
August.....	89	135	44	43	311	122	189	73	104	20	14	211	68	143	6	7	25	33	71	59	12
September.....	80	76	34	38	228	98	130	59	113	30	34	236	90	146	10	7	18	21	56	41	15
October.....	59	101	51	44	255	118	137	47	86	19	15	167	53	114	6	3	21	19	49	45	14
November.....	52	94	40	44	230	100	130	34	49	10	14	107	36	71	16	4	21	18	59	45	14
December.....	80	77	32	33	222	92	130	38	60	9	14	121	42	79	11	8	31	22	72	55	17
	808	1113	468	454	2843	1201	1642	745	1077	224	205	2251	696	1555	102	80	265	254	701	542	159

There were 701 Deaths of Inmates in the Alms House in 1863. The following were the causes :

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Apoplexy.....	2	1	2	1	6
Atalexstatis.....	..	..	..	1	1
Asthma.....	..	..	..	1	1
Alcoholism.....	..	1	..	..	1
Bronchitis.....	1	..	26	14	41
Bright's Disease.....	4	2	..	..	6
Cholera Infantum.....	..	..	8	7	15
Chronic Disease of the Heart.....	1	1	..	..	2
Congenital Syphilis.....	..	..	14	14	28
Convulsions.....	..	..	4	2	6
Croup.....	..	..	1	3	4
Congestion of the Brain.....	1	..	16	9	26
Compression of the Brain.....	1	..	1	..	2
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.....	..	..	2	..	2
Chorea.....	..	..	1	..	1
Diarrhoea.....	22	8	93	89	212
Debility.....	9	3	..	2	14
Dropsy.....	1	..	..	..	1
Drowning.....	1	..	..	..	1
Enteritis.....	..	..	3	3	6
Epilepsy.....	4	..	..	..	4
Fatty degeneration of the Heart.....	1	..	..	..	1
Fatty degeneration of the Liver and Kidneys..	..	..	1	..	1
Inanition.....	..	..	1	4	5
Injuries received at the hands of a Lunatic....	..	1	..	..	1
Marasmus.....	..	..	50	43	93
Meningitis, Acute.....	5	2	1	2	10
Meningitis, Secondary.....	..	1	1	..	2
Overdose of Medicine given by mistake.....	..	..	..	1	1
Phthisis Pulmonalis.....	31	40	6	15	92
Peritonitis.....	2	..	..	..	2
Pertussis.....	..	..	..	2	2
Pleurisy.....	1	..	..	..	1
Pneumonia.....	2	..	26	36	64
Scalded.....	..	..	1	1	2
Senectus.....	13	19	..	..	32
Scorbutis.....	..	..	1	..	1
Tuberculosis.....	..	..	3	1	4
Tubercular Meningitis.....	..	..	1	1	2
Tabes Mesenterica.....	..	..	2	2	4
Typhus Fever.....	..	1	..	..	1
	102	80	265	254	701

The following is a comparative Statement of Admissions during the last ten years :

	Natives.	Foreigners.	Total.
There was admitted in 1854.....	737	2,244	2,981
“ “ 1855.....	773	2,323	3,096
“ “ 1856.....	723	2,636	3,359
“ “ 1857.....	875	3,329	4,204
“ “ 1858.....	794	3,096	3,890
“ “ 1859.....	718	3,013	3,734
“ “ 1860.....	985	3,144	4,129
“ “ 1861.....	1,537	3,255	4,792
“ “ 1862.....	1,199	1,992	3,181
“ “ 1863.....	1,201	1,642	2,843

Number of Inmates received from other Institutions during the year 1863.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
From Island Hospital.....	59	84	2	145
“ Lunatic Asylum.....	7	1	..	8
“ Randall's Island.....	..	1	..	1
“ Work House.....	53	188	115	356
“ Small Pox Hospital.....	..	2	2	4
“ House of Refuge.....	1	..	..	1
	120	276	119	515

The accompanying is a Classification Table of the different ages of the Adult Inmates when admitted; and also one for Children—giving their ages when received from the Work House and from the City. This also includes the Foundling Children from No. 1 Bond street, 1863.

ADULTS.	Male.	Female.
Between 15 and 20 years.....	30	44
20 and 30 “.....	56	326
30 and 40 “.....	120	234
40 and 50 “.....	121	122
50 and 60 “.....	152	128
60 and 70 “.....	197	147
70 and 80 “.....	101	70
80 and 90 “.....	29	31
90 and 100 “.....	2	11
	808	1113
CHILDREN.	Male.	Female.
Between 4 days and 2 months.....	162	172
“ 2 mos. and 4 “.....	73	60
“ 4 “ and 8 “.....	68	58
“ 8 “ and 12 “.....	26	42
“ 12 “ and 18 “.....	46	53
“ 18 “ and 2 years.....	50	27
“ 2 yrs. and 5 “.....	34	31
“ 5 “ and 10 “.....	7	10
“ 10 “ and 15 “.....	2	1
	468	454

NURSE CHILDREN
Received from Superintendent of Out-Door Poor, 1863.

1863. MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS.			TAKEN BY PARENTS.			ADOPTED.			RANDALL'S ISLAND.			DEPT.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
January.....	15	9	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
February.....	18	16	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	12
March.....	27	22	49	1	..	1	2	1	4	..	..	..	17	12	29
April.....	18	25	43	1	3	4	3	1	..	2	..	5	18	21	39
May.....	23	23	46	..	4	4	..	..	..	3	..	..	17	17	34
June.....	27	26	53	4	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	17	31
July.....	30	23	53	6	5	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	19	51
August.....	19	23	42	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	28	46
September.....	21	24	45	4	3	7	1	1	2	6	7	13	15	16	31
October.....	31	30	61	1	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	20	16	36
November.....	28	27	55	2	2	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	18	18	36
December.....	21	20	41	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	17	45
	278	268	546	21	21	42	7	4	9	9	9	18	204	188	392

AGES OF NURSE CHILDREN.

	BOYS.	GIRLS.	TOTAL.
Between 4 days and 2 months.....	130	149	279
“ 2 months and 4 months.....	47	35	82
“ 4 “ “ 8 “	38	30	68
“ 8 “ “ 12 “	10	9	19
“ 12 “ “ 18 “	16	21	37
“ 18 “ “ 2 years.....	27	11	38
“ 2 “ “ 5 “	10	13	23
	278	268	546

Received during the year 1863.....	546
Taken by parents.....	45
Adopted.....	9
Sent to Randall's Island.....	18
Small Pox Hospital.....	
Died.....	392
Remaining on hand.....	82
	546

Nativities of Inmates admitted to the Alms House during the year 1863.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Natives..... } Adults.....	138	144	.....
} Children.....	468	454	1,204
From Ireland, Adults.....	475	841	1,316
" England, ".....	63	44	107
" Scotland, ".....	19	29	48
" Germany, ".....	91	45	136
" France, ".....	5	3	8
" Canada, ".....	4	3	7
" Other Countries, Adults.....	13	4	17
	1,276	1,567	2,843

Statement of Inmates sent to Island Hospital during the year 1863, their Returns and Deaths.

Sent down men.....	94	Returned men.....	59
" " women.....	139	" " women.....	84
		Deaths men.....	31
		" " women.....	39
		Remaining in Hos. 12 men. }	20
		" " 8 wom. }	
	233		233

ALMS HOUSE DEPARTMENT, B. I., }
December 31st, 1863.

Exhibit of the Expense of this Department, as per

Inventory, 1862.....	\$28,167 56
Received to December 31st, 1863.....	69,964 74
	<hr/>
	\$98,132 30
Cr. by Store Department.....	\$6,615 96
Cr. by Inventory.....	28,167 56
	<hr/>
	34,783 52
	<hr/>
	\$63,348 78

Divided as follows :

For Provisions	\$40,262 88
“ Clothing, &c.....	8,206 26
“ Lumber.....	1,052 05
“ Nails.....	139 25
“ Lime and Cement	120 62
“ Hardware.....	124 43
“ Iron, Sheet Iron, &c.....	401 26
“ Feed, Hay, &c.....	587 92
“ Explosion Acc’t.....	389 04
“ Fuel and Light.....	2,135 17
“ Salaries.....	5,490 13
Miscellaneous.....	4,308 81
Paints, Oil, &c.....	130 96
	<hr/>
	\$63,348 78

ACCOUNT OF VEGETABLES RAISED, 1863.

Artichokes.....	50 bushels
String Beans.....	60 "
Lima Beans.....	50 "
Beets.....	100 "
Carrots.....	225 "
Cucumbers.....	12 "
Onions.....	120 "
Parsnips.....	200 "
Peppers.....	6 "
Peas.....	120 "
Potatoes.....	600 "
Turnips.....	600 "
Tomatoes.....	300 "
Parsley.....	400 bunches
Radishes.....	600 "
Spinach.....	250 barrels
Shalots.....	1,000 bundles
Asparagus.....	450 bunches
Celery.....	3,300 heads
Sweet Corn.....	3,500 ears
Cauliflowers.....	500 heads
Early Cabbage.....	3,500 "
Late do.	16,000 "
Red do.	300 "
Egg Plants.....	250
Lettuce.....	3,000 heads
Leeks.....	3,000
Melons.....	300
Pumpkins.....	30
Squashes.....	400
Hay.....	2 tons
Manure.....	1,500 loads
Broom Corn.....	350 lbs.

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES MADE IN THE SEWING ROOM.

256 long gowns.	408 pillow cases.
12 short “	25 “ ticks.
340 petticoats.	245 bedticks.
1,098 chemises.	1,989 blankets.
384 caps.	3,689 pieces mended,
624 check aprons.	2 pairs drawers.
240 burlap do.	105 burlaps towels.
482 children's frocks.	49 diaper “
396 “ petticoats.	120 shrouds.
690 “ shirts.	17 boat cushion covers.
281 “ aprons.	262 pairs suspenders.
828 pairs stockings.	1,000 boys shirts for R. I.
37 flannel chemises,	111 petticoats for R. I.
60 “ “ childr's.	83 chemises for R. I.
132 children's night gowns.	6 bread bags.
735 muslin shirts.	9 capes.
139 flannel “	9 frocks.
842 pairs socks.	4 petticoats.
354 sheets.	37 bedticks.

} For St. Barthol-
omew Church.

TAILORS' SHOP.

26 winter jackets.	13 summer jackets.
36 “ pants.	26 pairs summer pants.
103 vests.	266 “ mittens.
214 Caps.	8,383 pieces mended, jackets,
4 overcoats.	pants, &c.

WEAVERS' SHOP.

5,139½ yards blanketing.	444½ yards kersey.
--------------------------	--------------------

ARTICLES MADE IN THE BROOM SHOP.

3,292 brooms.

COOPERS' SHOP.

8,257 barrels coopered for bakery.	52 butter firkins for alms house.
209 barrels coopered for store depot.	32 molasses hhds.
297 barrels coopered for alms house.	7 new barrels.
314 pails coopered for alms house.	47 " pails.
108 tubs coopered for alms house.	8 " tubs.
	20 " kids.
	86½ days at Penitentiary.

CARPENTERS' SHOP.

General repairs incidental to the Institution, including	
45 large coffins.	120 small coffins.

SHOE SHOP.

2 pairs boots fitted.	2 belts.
1 pair shoes.	2 knife sheaths.
11 " slippers.	342 pairs shoes repaired.

BLACKSMITHS' SHOP.

3 keel irons.	18 masons' tools.
7 rudder irons.	14 " hammers.
3 rudder pentals.	24 strap eyes.
11 boat hooks.	5 eye bolts.
48 wall hooks.	13 dog irons.
13 hinge hooks.	4 knives.
12 gate hooks.	4 couplings.
16 leader hooks.	248 rivets.
5 hasps.	133 nails.
127 staples.	150 spikes.
18 staples, square.	62 bars.
1 latch.	9 wheel bands.
11 gate hinges.	12 gudgeons.

135 screw bolts.	134 wedges.
141 nuts.	90 ox chain links.
2 nuts head screws.	1 iron knee.
46 washers.	48 feet iron railing.
70 straps and plates.	3 flat sliding bolts.
12 straps staples.	85 screws.
7 loom spindles.	6 screw drivers.
5 fire rakes.	3 meat hooks,
1 shovel handle.	7 ring bolts.
12 mortice plates.	24 pins.
86 pail ears.	12 keys.
72 " handles.	34 lock springs.
114 " rivets.	74 locks repaired.
8 horse shoes.	769 tools repaired.

TIN SHOP.

4,166 wire staples.	701 mess pans.
6 tin boilers.	430 tin cups.
9 coffee kettles.	138 sauce-pans.
3 " pots.	24 dish-pans.
19 dust pans.	9 tin elbows.
15 dippers.	7 pepper boxes.
27 chamber pails.	1 oil can.
13 wash-basins.	1 skimmer.
4 kettle covers.	1 lamp.
2 measures.	1 ash pan.
2 pails.	1 funnel.
6 dripping-pans.	430 " stove pipe.
90 feet tin leader.	71 stoves put.

ARTICLES MENDED.

121 coffee kettles.	45 tin pails.
23 " pots.	46 lamps and lanterns.
140 saucepans.	6 chamber pails.
4 dish-pans.	22 boilers.

24 mess-pans.	4 lamp feeders.
8 ash-pans.	4 watering pots.
8 coal hods.	2 molasses kettles.
6 croton pipes.	3 dust-pans.
6 hydrants.	2 wash-basins.
71 sets of pipe put up.	10 tin covers.
24 tin cups.	49 stoves.
67 dippers.	7 ranges.

STORE DEPARTMENT, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

Balance Sheet for the Year ending 31st December, 1863.

Dr. TO	Cr. BY
Amount of Stock on hand 1st Jan.....	Distribution to Alms House.....
“ “ Rec'd from N. Y. as per Invoice Book.	“ “ Work House.....
“ “ “ “ “ \$5,904 86	“ “ “ “ “ 42,814 17
“ “ “ “ “ 8,265 52	“ “ Penitentiary.....
“ “ “ “ “ 10,773 74	“ “ Lunatic Asylum....
“ “ “ “ “ 1,346 40	“ “ Island Hospital.....
“ “ “ “ “ 168 74	“ “ Small Pox Hospital....
“ “ “ “ “ 25 00	“ “ Bellevue Hospital..
“ “ “ “ “ 69,045 62	“ “ Randall's Island....
“ “ “ “ “ 41 00	“ “ City Cemetery.....
“ “ “ “ “	“ “ “ Prison.....
“ “ “ “ “	“ “ Bakery.....
“ “ “ “ “	“ “ Steamboat.....
“ “ “ “ “	“ “ Out-Door Poor.....
“ “ “ “ “	“ “ Store.....
“ “ “ “ “	“ “ Bond-street Office...
“ “ “ “ “	“ “ Croton Pipe Account
	330,647 96
	By Stock on hand 31st Dec., '63.....
	“ Profit and Loss (including Cargo
	of Ice at Pen'y, the Distribu-
	tion of which no Account has
	been rendered).....
	2,771 37
	18,635 17
	\$349,283 13

\$17,041 31	
236,670 94	
Alms House...	\$5,904 86
Work House...	8,265 52
Penitentiary...	10,773 74
Bellevue Hos...	1,346 40
Randall's Isl ..	168 74
City Cemetery	25 00
Bakery.....	69,045 62
Store Dept....	41 00
95,570 88	
\$349,283 13	

ALMS HOUSE DEPARTMENT, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND, }
December 31st, 1863.

Provisions, Clothing, Bedding, Salaries, and Miscellaneous Expenses ;

mons.	Monthly Cost.	Daily Cost.	Total Monthly.	Total Daily.	Net Expense.
C.	\$ C. M.	C. M.	\$ C. M.	C. M.	\$ C.
07	12 5 ² / ₁₀	0 3 ⁸ / ₁₀	3 45 3 ³ / ₁₀	11 0 ⁸ / ₁₀	\$5,214 72
67	76 8 ⁷ / ₁₀	2 7 ¹ / ₁₀	3 70 4 ⁶ / ₁₀	13 1 ³ / ₁₀	5,579 35
00	45 0 ⁶ / ₁₀	1 4 ⁵ / ₁₀	3 26 2 ⁵ / ₁₀	10 4 ³ / ₁₀	4,922 85
64	18 6 ² / ₁₀	0 6	3 56 9 ⁶ / ₁₀	11 7 ⁶ / ₁₀	5,176 85
46	36 4 ⁹ / ₁₀	1 1 ⁶ / ₁₀	3 36 8 ⁴ / ₁₀	10 9 ⁸ / ₁₀	4,337 25
60	106 2 ⁵ / ₁₀	3 5 ³ / ₁₀	4 45 8 ⁴ / ₁₀	14 7 ⁹ / ₁₀	5,747 18
76	72 1 ⁷ / ₁₀	1 4	3 99 8 ⁵ / ₁₀	11 8 ⁷ / ₁₀	5,316 84
35	39 7 ⁸ / ₁₀	1 2 ⁵ / ₁₀	4 13 6 ⁹ / ₁₀	13 2 ³ / ₁₀	5,444 63
88	95 0 ⁹ / ₁₀	2 1	4 11 4 ⁹ / ₁₀	12 5 ⁹ / ₁₀	5,292 07
14	76 0	2 4 ⁵ / ₁₀	4 77 3	15 3	6,105 04
92	76 8 ² / ₁₀	2 5 ³ / ₁₀	3 74 2	12 3 ⁹ / ₁₀	5,005 04
02	36 4 ⁸ / ₁₀	1 1 ⁶ / ₁₀	3 93 1 ⁷ / ₁₀	12 6	5,206 06
51	\$692 1 ³ / ₁₀	\$21 7 ² / ₁₀	\$46 71 3 ⁵ / ₁₀	\$1 57 1 ³ / ₁₀	\$63,348 78
51 1 ¹ / ₂	57 0 ⁶ / ₁₂	1 0 ⁴ / ₁₂	\$3 80 0 ⁴ / ₁₂	12 0 ⁶ / ₁₂	\$5,279 06 ¹ / ₂

N. P. ANDERSON, *Warden.*

STORE DEPARTMENT, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

Balance Sheet for the Year ending 31st December, 1863.

Dr. to	Cr. by
Amount of Stock on hand 1st Jan.....	Distribution to Alms House.....
“ “ Rec'd from N. Y. as per Invoice Book.	“ “ Work House.....
“ “ “ Alms House... \$5,904 86	“ “ Penitentiary.....
“ “ “ Work House.. 8,265 52	“ “ Lunatic Asylum....
“ “ “ Penitentiary.. 10,773 74	“ “ Island Hospital....
“ “ “ Bellevue Hos.. 1,346 40	“ “ Small Pox Hospital..
“ “ “ Randall's Isl .. 168 74	“ “ Bellevue Hospital..
“ “ “ City Cemetery 25 00	“ “ Randall's Island....
“ “ “ Bakery..... 69,045 62	“ “ City Cemetery.....
“ “ “ Store Dept.... 41 00	“ “ Prison.....
	“ “ Bakery.....
	“ “ Steamboat.....
	“ “ Out-Door Poor.....
	“ “ Store.....
	“ “ Bond-street Office...
	“ “ Croton Pipe Account
	By Stock on hand 31st Dec., '63....
	“ Profit and Loss (including Cargo
	of Ice at Pen'y, the Distribu-
	tion of which no Account has
	been rendered).....
	</

[To face page 18.]

SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., *President, and the Board of Commissioners:*

GENTLEMEN—The following is the average Statement of the No
also, a Total Monthly and Daily Statement.

1863.	Population.	Provisions	Monthly Cost.	Daily Cost.	C
		\$ c.	\$ c. m.	c. m.	
January.....	1,510	3,700 06	2 45 0 $\frac{3}{10}$	7 9	
February.....	1,506	3,020 16	2 00 5 $\frac{4}{10}$	7 1 $\frac{4}{10}$	
March.....	1,509	3,002 43	1 99 6 $\frac{3}{10}$	6 4 $\frac{1}{10}$	
April.....	1,453	3,496 07	2 40 6 $\frac{7}{10}$	8 0	
May.....	1,308	3,078 55	2 36 1 $\frac{2}{10}$	7 8	
June.....	1,289	3,142 45	2 43 7 $\frac{8}{10}$	8 1	
July.....	1,299	3,324 10	2 55 8 $\frac{9}{10}$	8 2 $\frac{2}{10}$	
August.....	1,316	3,788 74	2 87 8 $\frac{9}{10}$	9 2 $\frac{5}{10}$	
September.....	1,286	3,206 98	2 49 2 $\frac{9}{10}$	8 3	
October.....	1,279	3,912 19	3 05 8 $\frac{7}{10}$	9 8 $\frac{3}{10}$	
November.....	1,337	3,229 41	2 41 5 $\frac{4}{10}$	8 0 $\frac{3}{10}$	
December.....	1,395	3,361 74	2 40 9 $\frac{8}{10}$	7 7 $\frac{4}{10}$	
Total.....	16,487	\$40,262 88	\$29 47 1 $\frac{7}{10}$	96 7	\$
Average.....	1,373 $\frac{11}{12}$	\$3,355 24	\$2 45 0 $\frac{6}{12}$	8 0	

REPORT
OF THE
RESIDENT PHYSICIAN
OF THE
New York City Lunatic Asylum,
BLACKWELL'S ISLAND,
NEW YORK,
FOR THE YEAR.....1863.

New York City Lunatic Asylum.

JANUARY 1st, 1864.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

OF

Public Charities and Correction.

COMMISSIONERS.

SIMEON DRAPER, *President.*

ISAAC BELL, *Secretary.*

MOSES H. GRINNELL.

JAMES B. NICHOLSON.

OFFICERS.

MOSES H. RANNEY, M. D., *Resident Physician.*

A. E. NELSON, M. D., *Senior Ass't* “

DR. J. W. BEEDE, “ “

DR. S. B. SMALLWOOD, “ “

ZETUS SEARLE, *Chaplain.*

MARY GOODWIN, *Matron.*

REPORT OF THE RESIDENT PHYSICIAN

OF THE

New York City Lunatic Asylum.

S. DRAPER, Esq.,

*President of the Board of Commissioners of Public
Charities and Correction :*

SIR—My seventeenth annual report is respectfully submitted.

Seldom has a year been marked with less of incident than that immediately past, and yet it may be regarded as a successful one.

There has been no epidemic ; the patients generally have been healthy, and in many respects their condition has been improved.

Success in a Lunatic Asylum depends in a great measure upon a freedom from active excitements, the establishment of correct habits, and a careful attendance in supplying the little comforts of life. A feeling of contentment, even under adverse circumstances, may be greatly promoted by

these means. As happiness or unhappiness in all depends much upon mental training, so, whatever tends to establish an evenness of temper, aids not only in preventing insanity, but in actually restoring the diseased mind to its normal condition.

The following table presents a general view of the admissions, discharges and deaths :

	White Males.	White Females.	Black Males.	Black Females.	Total.
Number of patients Jan. 1st, 1863..	274	484	8	3	769
Admitted during the year.....	123	215	0	4	342
Whole number in the course of the year.....	397	699	8	7	1111
Discharged during the year.....	75	145	0	3	223
Died " "	68	49	0	0	117
Remaining December 31st, 1863....	254	505	8	4	771

Those admitted were from the following localities :

From the City	272
" Alms House	24
" Work House	24
" Island Hospital	3
" Bellevue "	7
" Penitentiary	7

Five were received from Bloomingdale Asylum.

A larger number of pay patients, and of a better class than heretofore, came under our charge last year; with this exception, however, the class of persons received would not compare favorably for treatment with that of former years. Several were evidently improper subjects for any asylum, and others could only be considered doubtful from the delirium which accompanied the last stages of fatal disease. Seven patients were over 70 years of age when admitted.

The war has not directly increased, to any great extent, the number in our asylum, only three of those admitted having previously been soldiers.

Of those discharged, 163 recovered, 38 were improved, and 22 unimproved. The proportion of recoveries on admissions was as 47 to 100. Nearly one half of these took place within 3 months after admission.

The system pursued last year of carefully determining the residence of each patient has served to lessen our numbers and protect the city from the imposition of supporting the pauper insane resident in other sections of the country. . In a number of instances, where it was ascertained that the patients were not legal residents of the city, they were immediately returned to their proper homes.

The proportion of deaths was greater than in the previous year, being $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the whole number under treatment. This increase arises from the circumstance that a number were sent here suffering from hopeless chronic disease, and apparently with the object that they might die in the asylum. Forty-one deaths occurred in less than three months after admission, and eight before the lapse of a week. Consumption presents the largest number (43), and in many of these cases the disease was considerably advanced at the time of the patient's admission. Next to consumption is softening of the brain (24), which nearly always proves fatal; and in every case this disease existed before the patient was committed to the asylum. Six persons died of old age.

One patient committed suicide. He was admitted into the asylum on the fifteenth of December, 1862. Before admission he had attempted to take his life by drowning, and being greatly depressed in spirits, was kept in the safest part of the building. On the seventeenth of February he succeeded in suspending himself by a strip of cloth torn from a sheet, and when found, was dead.

In the tables annexed to this report are given the usual statistics, embracing many particulars as to admissions, discharges and deaths.

A new table is also given, designating the color of the

hair and eyes of nearly all the patients admitted within the last sixteen years. In different countries, and even in different localities of the same country, the relative proportion of the various colors will greatly vary, and this disparity among our own number is quite marked. Unquestionably the hair of insane persons becomes white at an earlier age than that of the sane, and some writers assert that a violent emotion of the mind may *suddenly* change its color. This is supposed to depend upon some chemical action involving the pigment granules or oily coloring matter of the hair. The patient with pink eyes, noted in the table, was an Albino of Irish parentage, the peculiar color dependent on the blood-vessels of the iris.

During the year many repairs were made, the most expensive of which were rendered necessary by the damages the buildings sustained from the explosion of the powder magazine on the shore of the river opposite the asylum. This explosion occurred near midnight of the 11th of May, when all the inmates had been for some hours in their rooms for the night. Several tons of powder were stored in the magazine, and the concussion was exceedingly severe. Nearly all the windows were broken—not only the glass but the sashes; many doors were dashed open, destroying locks and hinges, plaster fell from the ceilings, furniture in the middle building was much in-

jured, the roofs of the wings were raised, and the slates on the New Asylum so far broken as to necessitate the building of a new roof. The bill for repairing windows alone was \$2,522 09.

In the list of improvements is the erection of a gate-house for, and the building of a fence around the New Asylum. The grounds thereby enclosed have been properly graded, and are now ready for the planting of trees and shrubbery.

The removal of rock and the grading west of the cook house were continued throughout the summer. When this work shall have been completed, it will effectually drain all the water from the vicinity of the buildings and greatly improve the appearance of the grounds, which are now rough and unsightly.

In all the halls of the west wing of the Asylum the wash and bath rooms have been completely changed. The floors were formerly covered with lead, but are now formed of thick dock plank, the joinings of which are made impervious to water by caulking. The sinks which were lined with lead have also been removed and those of iron substituted.

An important improvement has been effected by the introduction of large ventilators into the rooms appropriated to the sick of each wing.

The Asylum barn was newly roofed, and the other out-buildings thoroughly repaired.

The filling-in of the marsh land has been continued by the patients, and although each year's labor seems to accomplish but little, yet our cultivated grounds gives some evidence of enlargement.

In speaking of the grounds, honorable mention should be made of the circular mound of earth at the north end of the Island, called Fort Maxey, in honor of one of the patients, who is at once the architect, superintendent, and general laborer. Few better examples can be presented to show how much a single individual, working against adverse circumstances, can accomplish by steady and unremitted effort.

The whole structure, together with the long embanked road leading to it, is the work of his own hands, and has occupied more than two years of what he deems his valuable time. Nor is the work without value, for in the process of construction he has, in order to render it accessible, dug several ditches through the marsh, and thus drained and rendered useful a good part of it.

The extent of the work and of his labors may be judged of, when it is said that at least sixteen square rods have been raised from eight to ten feet, and that a great part

of the material was carried a considerable distance. He has lately erected on his premises a house of novel appearance, which, being surrounded by a parapet mounted with cannon, gives to the structure a character highly warlike.

He has also ornamented the causeway leading to the fort by a stone gate, the erection of which would seem to mark an era in architecture, as it is not built according to the rules of any ancient or modern school. A great incentive to his labor has been that, deeming the proprietorship to be vested in himself, he indulged the fond hope that the Corporation of the city would appreciate the importance of the situation, and purchase the whole for the advantage of the city. But hope being so long deferred, he now turns to the Commissioners of Public Charities, seeking a purchaser.

The general appearance of the male patients is much improved by their suits of navy blue. The striped cloth formerly worn was not pleasing—indeed many of the inmates objected to wearing it. Any style of clothing which would designate them as a class, is highly objectionable, especially from the fact that criminals confined in other departments of the Island are known by a peculiar stripe. The appreciation of their present apparel is shown by the care they take of it, and by their neatness

and cleanliness in other respects. As a matter of economy, it is unquestionably better to furnish the insane with clothing which gives them a respectable appearance, since, if it does not please them, it is soon destroyed.

The expenses of this department were considerably greater than in previous years. This addition is almost entirely the result of the higher prices of the necessities of life.

The amount of salaries is somewhat larger than last year, resulting from the increased number of attendants for the new Asylum, but there has been no augmentation of salary of the officers or employees.

The most rigid economy has obtained, and every precaution been taken against a waste of provisions and loss of clothing. Wearing apparel of every kind has been repaired as long as repairing was possible, and a considerable amount has been furnished by the relatives of patients, through frequent applications addressed to them.

Notwithstanding all this economy, and all these efforts, the sum expended is \$16,090 73 more than last year.

The following table gives the principal items of outlay for the year 1862-3;

1862.		1863.	
Provisions.....	\$30,378 86	Provisions.....	\$36,018 09
Clothing and Bedding..	5,323 31	Clothing and Bedding..	7,590 52
Salaries.....	12,668 95	Salaries.....	13,784 24
Medicines.....	590 33	Medicines.....	928 68
Malt Wines, etc., for		Malt Wines, etc., for	
Sick.....	227 41	Sick.....	331 25
Coal.....	2,764 80	Coal.....	7,259 55
Completion of New Asy-		Repairs necessary from	
lum.....	6,049 56	Explosion.....	3,543 99
Miscellaneous.....	4,593 56	Miscellaneous.....	9,231 19
Total.....	\$62,596 78	Total.....	\$78,687 51

The expenses of each patient per week, in 1862, was \$1 55; in 1863, \$1 92.

From the total expenses of 1863 should be deducted the amount received for pay patients, \$2,490 66, which would leave the actual cost \$76,196 85 for the year.

Our amusements have been similar to those of former years. The holidays have been generally observed, and, as heretofore, the patients have highly appreciated your extra appropriations for these occasions. The performances on Christmas were, however, unusually attractive. A gifted artist designed and painted a number of slides for the magic lantern, of a comic character, the exhibition of which greatly amused the audience. A performance was given in the afternoon and evening, which was attended not only by a very large number of inmates but by many friends from the Island and City. Such gatherings always exert a beneficial influence.

A serious evil, to which I have alluded in former re-

ports, and which seems to increase from year to year, is the sending of alledged lunatics, under indictments for the higher crimes, to this Institution. In the course of the year six persons of this class were admitted by order of the Court. The following were the charges specified against them :

Indictment for murder	1
Conviction on confession of manslaughter, killing his wife..	1
Complaint for homicide, killing her child.....	1
Indictment for assault and battery, with intent to kill.....	3

It is unquestionably the case, that persons of this class are more dangerous to themselves and to others than the ordinary insane, who have never exhibited propensities to crime. A propensity to kill, burn, etc., increases greatly the risks to inmates and buildings, and calls for special arrangements to guard against casualties. Acting upon this reasonable conviction, the State has erected at Auburn an asylum for insane convicts, which combines, as far as may be, the comforts of an asylum with the strength of a prison. This building is not only fire-proof, but is of sufficient strength to prevent escape. The necessity for this appears from the reports of the Superintendent, wherein it is shown that a certain portion of the alleged lunatics never exhibit any signs of insanity.

In the construction of modern asylums attention is

given more to the homelike comforts than to the great strength of the establishment. It is the moral power that holds them more effectually than strong rooms, and probably there is no asylum in the country, except that at Auburn, from which a sane man could not readily escape. The essential differences between an asylum and a prison form the basis for moral treatment, and the very qualities constituting a good asylum would make a bad prison, and *vice versa*.

In this Asylum there are no rooms really stronger than the usual sleeping rooms of the hotels in the City, and the only appearance of extra strength is in the cast iron sashes of the windows, which might be readily broken. They are well adapted, however, to common cases of insanity, but are insecure for the criminal insane with dangerous propensities, and afford to those who feign the disease, in order to escape punishment for their offences, ready facilities for elopement. One of the unhappiest results of the reception of this class is, that the other insane feel truly degraded by the association, and are fearful that their own lives are endangered. Many of our patients are exceedingly sensitive, and feel deeply any real or fancied injury or injustice. It becomes with them a matter of complaint that murderers even occupy the same halls with them, and sit at the same table. **Expres-**

sions of feeling arouse a spirit of ill-will and antagonism, and serious quarrels and difficulties result. Considering the probability of elopement, the discomfort of the patients, the risk of the buildings being destroyed, and the danger of murderous attacks, it seems a very serious evil that the criminals are often placed with the non-criminal insane.

The present law provides only for the inmates of a prison, who are, or who become insane, and I trust that Your Honorable Board will make an effort to have it so amended as to render it obligatory on all counties of the State to send all insane persons, who are under indictment for, or who have been convicted of a criminal act, to the Asylum for the Convict Insane at Auburn.

The numerous excitements of our country have not seemed to lessen the interests of our citizens in the welfare of the Asylum. Among the contributors to the entertainment and amusement of the inmates are found nearly all the donors of previous years.

It affords us much pleasure and encouragement that our old friends do not desert us and that some new ones are added yearly. Presents of books, newspapers, etc., however trifling, may prove of great benefit. Such objects may engage the attention of the patients, remove

temporarily their melancholy fancies, and, if a lively interest be aroused, actually cheer and solace them. Our warmest thanks are given to those who have thus contributed to change the heart overpowered with sorrow to a happy and merry one.

John Clancy, Esq., and Major S. R. Pinckney continue to send not only the New York Leader but many of its exchanges. George Kellock, Esq., has forwarded all the daily and weekly papers received at your office, and also a number of packages of newspapers made up by different persons in the city. Richard Poillon, Esq., shipwright, South street, New York city, presented four large wooden cannon as an armament for Fort Maxey. Benj. Pike & Sons, No. 518 Broadway, loaned us the past year, as in former years, as many paintings for the magic lantern as we chose to select from their large stock. Mrs. Parkinson, New York city, gave two beautiful glass lamps for lighting the stairway of the octagon building. Mrs. Eliza Johnson, Grand street, Williamsburg, furnished a great variety of fancy articles for trimming Christmas trees, and also a basket of wax fruit. Mrs. Doyle has made us frequent visits, and was often the bearer of rare plants to decorate the grounds, or of choice seeds for the vegetable garden. Various articles, through her, have been contributed by the following named persons and offices :

The Right Rev. Horatio Potter.

Rev. Mr. Wheeler, Farmers' Club.

General Protestant Episcopal S. S. Union and Church Book Society, 762 Broadway, New York city.

The Episcopal Tract and Prayer Book Society, New York city.

American Tract Society, Bible House, New York city.

The Editors of the "Carrier Dove," Bible House, New York city.

Mr. Thorburn, John street, New York city.

Christ Church, Williamsburg.

Mr. Henry Barnes, Lee Avenue, Williamsburg.

Mrs. Humphreys, Brooklyn, W. D.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, Broadway, New York city.

Mrs. Longworth, Brooklyn, E. D.

Messrs. Chambers, Pardee and Robinson, Farmers' Club.

Messrs. McIlvain & Young, No. 9 John street.

Mr. Andrew Reed, No. 807 Broadway.

Mr. McDonald, Williamsburg.

We would express our obligations to several amateur musical clubs, who have visited the Island and sung for the patients. Our friend, George W. Hillman, has continued his acceptable Sunday visits, and Dr. Bleecker has accompanied several parties of vocalists to the Asylum.

The officers and employecs merit honorable mention for their industry and faithfulness.

The chaplains, Reverends Z. Searle, Father Marshall, and E. Cowley, have zealously and judiciously performed their respective duties.

That a perfect unanimity of action and feeling exists, is shown from the degree of intimacy and friendliness which it obtains amongst the patients who differ so much in religious belief. A very important point in their religious teachings is, that the recipients of their instruction should cherish and manifest good will toward each other, and be tolerant where there are differences of opinion. This is the more important because the numbers of the two great religious denominations are, in our Asylum, nearly equal.

The patients are encouraged to attend the various services; this certainly aids to lessen prejudices, and to produce greater kindliness of heart and a more charitable disposition.

The present assistant-physicians are Drs. A. E. Nelson, J. W. Beede, and S. B. Smallwood. Dr. A. A. Davis resigned his position in September last. All of these gentlemen have given entire satisfaction and merit your commendation,

Permit me, in concluding, to acknowledge and express my thankfulness for the invariable kindness manifested toward me by the members of your Honorable Board during the past year. The direct treatment of the insane, the relations existing between them and the attendants, and the vexing anxieties of many relatives of the patients, produce a complicity of cares not easily borne, and call for no small degree of equanimity and patience. Your kind greetings and judicious advice have lessened the burdens and afforded much encouragement.

A new year succeeds to the past. It will bring its own cares and anxieties, and the contests of life will need be continued. May Divine Providence vouchsafe wisdom to direct, strength to fulfill, and that ever needful protection which Omnipotence alone can afford.

MOSES H. RANNEY.

Resident Physician.

N. Y. CITY LUNATIC ASYLUM. B. I.,

January 1st, 1864.

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES AND DEATHS, IN 1863.

	White Males.	White Females.	Black Males.	Black Females.	Total.
Number of patients Jan. 1st, 1863..	274	484	8	3	769
Admitted during the year	123	215	0	4	342
Whole number in the course of the year.....	397	699	8	7	1111
Discharged during the year.....	75	145	0	3	223
Died " "	68	49	0	0	117
Remaining December 31, 1863.....	254	505	8	4	771

Admissions, Discharges and Deaths for each month during the year 1863.

1863. MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS.				DISCHARGES.				DEATHS.					
	W.M. W. F. B. M. R. F.			Total.	W.M. W. F. B. M. R. F.			Total.	W.M. W. F. B. M. R. F.			Total.		
January.....	8	22	0	0	30	4	7	0	0	11	1	6	0	7
February.....	12	13	0	0	25	3	14	0	1	18	5	2	0	7
March.....	9	20	0	0	29	12	11	0	0	23	5	4	0	9
April.....	9	16	0	1	26	6	8	0	0	14	3	5	0	8
May.....	14	18	0	0	32	3	11	0	0	14	5	6	0	11
June.....	12	24	0	2	38	6	9	0	0	15	3	3	0	6
July.....	7	22	0	0	29	9	26	0	0	29	6	5	0	11
August.....	10	12	0	0	22	3	9	0	0	12	3	0	0	3
September.....	13	25	0	1	39	7	12	0	0	19	12	10	0	22
October.....	9	14	0	0	23	6	14	0	1	21	7	2	0	9
November.....	13	16	0	0	29	7	10	0	1	18	10	3	0	13
December.....	7	13	0	0	20	9	20	0	0	29	8	3	0	11
Total.....	123	215	0	4	342	75	145	0	3	223	68	49	0	117

NATIVITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED IN 1863.

NATIVE.	FOREIGN.
New York 66	Ireland.....144
New Jersey..... 10	Germany..... 63
New Hampshire.... 3	England..... 14
Massachusetts..... 2	France..... 8
Indiana..... 2	Scotland..... 6
Virginia..... 2	Russia..... 2
Maine..... 2	Sweden..... 2
Vermont..... 1	Nova Scotia..... 2
Ohio..... 1	New Brunswick..... 1
Connecticut..... 2	Switzerland..... 1
Pennsylvania..... 1	Poland..... 1
Maryland..... 1	Holland..... 1
	Belgium..... 1
	Spain..... 1
	Portugal..... 1
	West Indies..... 1
Total..... 93	Total.....249

CIVIL CONDITION

Of Patients admitted in 1863.

	MALE.	FEMALE.
Single.....	64	75
Married.....	51	117
Widows.....	..	27
Widowers.....	8	..
Total.....	123	219

PROFESSION OF RELIGION

Of Patients admitted in 1863.

Catholics.....	190
Protestants.....	138
Jews.....	14
	342

AGE

Of Patients at time of Admission.

	MALE.	FEMALE.
Under 20 years.....	4	14
From 20 to 30 years.....	36	79
“ 30 to 40 “.....	33	67
“ 40 to 50 “.....	31	29
“ 50 to 60 “.....	12	21
“ 60 to 70 “.....	6	3
“ 70 to 80 “.....	1	6
Total.....	123	219

FORM OF INSANITY

Manifested on Admission of those Discharged.

	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Total
Mania	85	12	2	99
“ Partial.....	65	17	4	86
“ Puerperal.....	9	0	0	9
“ Chronic.....	0	1	0	1
“ à Potu.....	1	0	0	1
Dementia.....	3	8	3	14
“ Senilis.....	0	0	1	1
Epilepsia.....	0	0	1	1
Paralysie Generale	0	0	4	4
Improper Subjects.....	0	0	7	7
Totals.....	163	38	22	223

TERM OF RESIDENCE

Of those Discharged.

	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Total.
Less than 3 months.....	79	14	20	113
From 3 to 6 “	34	6	1	41
“ 6 to 12 “	26	9	0	35
“ 1 to 3 years.....	16	5	1	22
“ 3 to 6 “	7	1	0	8
“ 6 to 12 “	1	2	0	3
“ 12 to 18 “	0	1	0	1
Totals.....	163	38	22	223

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Phthisis Pulmonalis.....	43
Paralysie Generale.....	24
Epilepsia.....	6
Senectus.....	6
Paralysis.....	4
Debiletas.....	4
Diarrhoea.....	5
Congestio Cerebri.....	5
Typhomania.....	2
Erysipelas.....	1
Accidental Drowning.....	1
Snicide by Suspension.....	1
Peritonitis.....	1
Valvular Disease of Heart.....	1
Inflammation of the Bowels.....	1
Injuries to Abdomen.....	1
Hypertrophy of Heart.....	2
Typhus Fever.....	1
Apoplexia.....	4
Dysentery.....	1
Ascites.....	1
Phlebitis.....	1
Pyæmia.....	1
Total.....	117

Color of Hair and Eyes of Patients admitted from Jan. 1st, 1848, to Dec. 31st, 1863, inclusive.

COLOR OF HAIR.		COLOR OF EYES.	
Brown or Chestnut.....	3,866	Brown	1,240
Black.....	1,272	Black	619
Gray or White.....	504	Gray.....	1,085
Auburn.....	105	Blue.....	3,142
Red.....	98	Hazel.....	340
Flaxen.....	581	Pink.....	1
Without Hair.....	1	Not noted.....	103
Not noted.....	103		
Total.....	6,530	Total.....	6,530

STATISTICS OF SUICIDAL ATTEMPTS,
DURING THE YEAR 1863.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS ATTEMPTING SUICIDE.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Aggregate.
Previous to admission	8	10	18	31
After admission.	6	4	10	
Both before and after admission.		3	3	
Once	11	11	22	31
Twice	2	4	6	
Thrice.		1	1	
More than three times.	1	1	2	
NATIVITIES.				
Ireland	8	8	16	31
Germany		4	4	
England	2	4	6	
Sweden		1	1	
Nova Scotia	1		1	
New York.	2		2	
New Jersey.	1		1	
Foreign	12	12	24	31
Native	2	5	7	
Number of attempts in which death resulted.	1		1	

Number of Attempts made previous to Admission by Patients admitted during 1863.

NATURE OF ATTEMPT.	Males.	Females.	Total.
By jumping from window	1	..	1
" hanging.....	1	3	4
" drowning	3	5	8
" cutting throat.....	2	2	4
" taking laudanum .....	..	1	1
" strangulation.....	2	1	3
" cutting arm.....	..	1	1
Not particularized..	1	1	2
Total No. of attempts previous to admission..			24

Number of Attempts made in Asylum during 1863.

NATURE OF ATTEMPT.	Males.	Females.	Total.
By drowning.....	2	2	4
" hanging	1	2	3
" strangulation		1	1
" beating head against wall		1	1
" starvation	3	1	4
Total No. of attempts in Asylum.			13

MATRON'S REPORT

*Of Clothing, Bedding, &c., made at the New York City Lunatic Asylum,
During the Year 1863.*

Chemises	858	Jackets (Oxford jean).....	50
Shirts, Muslin	566	Pants, (striped).....	127
Shirts, Flannel.....	15	Calico Dresses.....	390
Sheets.....	278	Petticoats.....	180
Pillow Cases.....	174	Stockings (new).....	335
Pillow Ticks	14	Stockings (footed).....	120
Bed Ticks (striped).....	129	Socks (new).....	512
Bed Ticks (burlaps).....	117	Socks (footed).....	270
Comforters (burlaps).....	33	Caps, (cloth)	50
Patch-work Quilts	10	Mittens.....	110
Coats (Oxford jean).....	32	Hoods (gingham).....	100
Coats (striped).....	6	Suspenders	300
Coats (blue cloth).....	155	Roller Towels.....	77
Jackets (striped).....	49	Hand Towels.....	165
Jackets (Kersey).....	20	Tippets (flannel).....	8
Pants (blue).....	165	Shrouds	120
Pants (Kersey).....	26		
Pants (jean).....	137	Total.....	5,698

GARDENER'S REPORT.

M. H. RANNEY, M. D.,

Resident Physician, L. A. :

SIR—The following tabular statement presents a full report of all vegetables, hay, &c., raised on the grounds of the Asylum during the year 1863 :

Potatoes.....	Bushels	230	Parsley.....	Bushels	30
Turnips.....	"	200	Cucumbers.....	"	8
Tomatoes.....	"	100	Asparagus.....	"	2
Onions.....	"	46	Okra.....	"	1
Beets.....	"	75	Pepper.....	"	1
Pole Beans.....	"	20	Sea Kale.....	"	1
Dwarf Beans.....	"	12	Cabbage.....	Heads	6,000
Sweet Corn.....	"	20	Borecole.....	"	200
Parsnips.....	"	15	Cauliflower.....	"	30
Peas.....	"	16	Celery.....	"	2,600
Radishes.....	"	15	Lettuce.....	"	2,000
Shallots.....	"	40	Squash.....	"	200
Leeks.....	"	30	Pumpkins.....	"	100
Carrots.....	"	75	Salt Hay.....	Tons	3
Spinach.....	"	20	Upland Hay.....	"	$\frac{1}{2}$
Egg Plant.....	"	6			

Respectfully,

JAMES SCOTT, *Gardener.*

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List of Officers, Attendants and Employees, on Jan. 1st, 1864, with amount of their Salaries per annum.

NAMES.	OFFICES, &c.	SALARY.	NAMES.	OFFICES, &c.	SALARY.
Moses H. Ranney.....	Resident Physician ..	\$1500	Lizette Moritz.....	Attendant.....	\$174
A. E. Nelson.....	Sen'r Ass't do ..	566*	S. C. Lashar.....	do ..	174
J. W. Beede.....	Assistant do ..	216*	Louisa Froh.....	do ..	174
S. B. Smallwood.....	do ..	216*	Alicia Reed.....	do ..	174
Zetus Searle.....	Chaplain.....	600	Margaret O'Rourke....	do ..	174
Bernard Gormley.....	Engineer.....	700	Emily E. Moritz.....	do ..	174
Michael Cordial.....	Watchman.....	425	Theresa Keiper.....	do ..	174
Stevens Chandler.....	do ..	425	Bridget Doyle.....	do ..	174
Richard Reed.....	Attendant.....	400	Ann Simmons.....	do ..	174
John Crawford.....	do ..	400	Mary Curran.....	do ..	174
John Rohner.....	do ..	350	Johanna Lawler.....	do ..	174
Peter Hughes.....	do ..	350	Louisa Marchès.....	do ..	174
J. A. Lashar.....	do ..	350	Mary Ann Paukay.....	do ..	174
Patrick Donohue.....	do ..	350	Margaret Thompson....	Wash House.....	72
William McKenna.....	do ..	350	Margaret Kinney.....	Chambermaid.....	72
Henry M. Stannard.....	do ..	350	Bridget Mahoney.....	Wash House.....	72
James McGinness.....	do ..	350	Mary Coy.....	Cook.....	72
William Gurnee.....	Cook.....	272	Anna McDonnell.....	Wash House.....	72
James E. Scott.....	Gardener.....	272	Anna Smith.....	Chambermaid.....	72
John Bruton.....	General Work.....	168	Ann Burns.....	Laundry.....	72
Mary Goodwin.....	Matron.....	400	Hannah Sullivan.....	Wash House.....	72
Margaret Tookey.....	Sup't at Lodge.....	350	Margaret Halfpenny....	Kitchen.....	72
R. M. Pinkney.....	Attendant S. R.....	250	Mary Sullivan.....	do ..	72
Margaret Ray.....	Attendant.....	174	Mary Feeney.....	Wash House.....	72
Bridget Gaffney.....	do ..	174	Catharine Henry.....	Chambermaid.....	72
Bridget McDonnell.....	do ..	174	Eliza Sheridan.....	do ..	72
Anna M. Dopp.....	do ..	174	Mary Foley.....	Laundry.....	72
Eleanor Ray.....	do ..	714			

* \$216 in lieu of board.

REPORT OF BAKERY

FOR 1863.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND, Jan. 1, 1864.

To the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:

GENTLEMEN—I respectfully present the Report of the Bakery for the year 1863, with inventory and statistics annexed:

As you will see by the subjoined Table, there have been consumed during the past year 9,819 barrels of flour, 161,000 pounds of meal, 357 bushels of potatoes, 104 sacks of salt, $24\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of malt, 452 pounds of hops; which have produced two million six hundred and sixty-four thousand four hundred and forty-one (2,664,441) pounds of bread. The total number of pounds distributed during 1863 was two million six hundred and sixty-five thousand and twelve pounds (2,665,012), being a decrease of three hundred and four thousand and one hun-

VS 77 1

dred and thirty-one (304,131) pounds compared with the distribution in 1862.

The flour used during the past year has produced about nine-tenths (9-10) of a pound of bread to the barrel over the product of 1862, and has been of a good quality.

I have used 35,500 pounds less of meal during last year than in the previous one (1862) in consequence of its high price; but I have consumed 227 bushels more of potatoes, finding them to be very economical and tending to produce a larger loaf of bread.

The lumber received during the year has been nearly all worked up into bread boxes and trays, also in fitting new tops to the dough benches or tables; such as remains on hand I have credited to this Department in the Inventory.

I would remark, that the number of barrels of flour in the Inventory, viz., 3,130, includes 2,344 stored at Penitentiary.

A deficiency has occurred between the number of flour barrels turned into the Store Department compared with the number emptied. In explanation I would state, that of 1,000 barrels of Columbia Mills flour, nearly two-thirds fell to pieces upon being emptied, and that many of

the Pyramid brand, being of green stuff, also fell asunder. But the flour being of a good quality, has, I think, yielded sufficient to remunerate the Department for the loss of the barrels. From the fact that no cooper was available for some weeks, numerous barrels were rendered unfit for use through exposure to the weather. All that were not fit to be sent to the city were used as fuel under the boilers, thus saving the consumption of oak or pine wood.

The daily average number of men employed in the Bakery is twenty-eight, of which only four or five are practical bakers.

These men are detailed as follows :

1 cook.

1 bedroom and washing.

1 sawing wood, supplying coal, and sifting ashes.

1 watchman and gatekeeper.

4 bread packers in Bread Loft.

20 employed in mixing dough and making bread.

These men eat and sleep in the Bake House. The hours of labor, from the setting of sponges, at seven o'clock P. M., until the bread is baked and delivered to the Bread Loft on the following day, average from eighteen to nineteen.

From the number of practical bakers being so few, I think I may be allowed to express satisfaction at having been able to keep up a supply of bread, and for having it of such an average good quality.

Respectfully submitted,

A. CHANCELLOR, *Baker.*

DEBIT AND CREDIT ACCOUNT OF BAKERY FOR THE YEAR 1863.

Dr.	Cr.
To Inventory, 1862.....\$19,976 85	By bread delivered.....\$68,759 57
" Store bills..... 72,791 69	" Cake " 413 46
" Salary..... 1,000 00	" Flour " 522 43
	" Sundries " 129 62
	" Flour barrels..... 1,722 00
Balance..... 16 00	" Inventory, 1863..... 22,237 46
	<hr/>
	\$93,784 54
	<hr/>

TABLE.

*Showing the quantities of the various articles consumed in the production of
Bread during 1863.*

Barrels Flour.	Pounds Meal.	Bushels Malt.	Pounds Hops.	Sacks Salt.	Bushels Potatoes.
9,819	161,000	24½	• 452	104	357

FLOUR ACCOUNT.

Number barrels of flour on hand Jan. 1st, 1863....	2,732	
“ “ “ received during year.....	10,301	13,033
“ “ “ consumed for bread.....	9,819	
“ “ “ “ “ cake.....	15	
“ “ “ distributed to Institutions.	69	9,903
Remaining on hand December 31, 1863.....		3,130

BREAD ACCOUNT.

Number of lbs. of bread distributed during 1863...	2,665,012	
“ “ “ on hand December 31....	6,955	2,671,967
“ “ “ “ December 31, 1862.		7,526
“ “ “ produced in 1863.....	2,664,441	
Average number of lbs. produced from a barrel of flour....	254 6-10	
Average cost of bread per lb....Two cents and six-tenths...	2 6-10c.	

INVENTORY

Of Furniture, Utensils and Stock on hand in Bakery Dec. 31, 1863.

BAKE HOUSE.

5 troughs at \$4, 1 table \$4.....	\$24 00
108 bread boxes at 20c., 9 bread trays 30c.....	24 30
6 peels.....	6 00
2 shovels, 2 iron poker.....	2 00
2 swab poles and tub.....	1 00
3 dough slices \$1 50, 1 axe \$1 45.....	2 75
1 potato strainer 50c., 1 dipper 30c.....	0 80
Scale and weights.....	3 00
4 kerosene lamps \$19 40, 8 oil lamps 80c.	20 20
46 sheet-iron pans 25c.	11 50
200 old tin pans (various) 3c.....	6 00
Stove and pipe	10 00
	<hr/>
	\$111 55

KITCHEN.

1 table \$6, 1 small trough \$4.....	10 00
1 carving knife 50c., 30 spoons 70c.....	1 20
4 tin dippers, 32 mess pans.....	2 50
6 tin boilers at \$1, 32 tin plates \$1 02.....	7 02
7 earthen dishes 56c., 2 pepper boxes 10c.....	0 66
1 soup tureen 70c., 1 quart measure 12c.....	0 82
1 frying pan 20c., 2 saucepans (old) 30c.....	0 50
5 wash-basins at 15c., 1 skimmer 12c.....	0 87
1 cullender 30c., 1 iron fork 12c., 1 hatchet 50c.....	0 92
3 wooden pails 60c., 8 tin pans \$1, poker 40c.....	2 00
2 oil cans 40c., 2 feeders 60c., saw and buck \$1 50.....	2 50
6 yeast tubs \$5, ice box \$4 50.....	9 50
Pestle and Mortar \$1 20, clock \$2 50.....	3 70
2 dockers \$1 25, 28 stools at 18c.....	6 29
	<hr/>
	\$48 48

BED ROOM.

26 iron bedsteads at \$3, 26 straw beds 50c.....	\$91 00
30 pillow ticks, 30 pillow slips 6c.....	3 60
22 check spreads 25c.....	5 50
39 sheets at 30c., 80 blankets at 50c.....	51 70
1 dust pan 6c., 1 stove \$18.....	2 24
	<hr/>
	\$152 04

OFFICE.

1 pine desk \$4, 1 arm chair 50c.....	4 50
2 dressers and closets \$10, 1 table \$1.....	11 00
1 clock \$3, 1 pitcher 50c., 1 inkstand 10c.....	3 60
2 New Year's cake prints \$5, 3 rolling pins \$1.....	6 00
3 ginger cake boards \$1, stove pipe \$4.....	5 00
	<hr/>
	\$30 10

BREAD LOFT.

19 bread barrels (old) \$4 50.....	85 50
3 baskets \$3, 1 adze 50c., 1 tryer 25c.....	3 75
1 table, 1 stool, 1 chair.....	1 15
1 platform scale \$38, 1 small do. \$4 50.....	42 50
1 truck \$3, oak staves \$20, nails \$3.....	26 00
Screws, hoop iron and rivets.....	13 50
	<hr/>
	\$172 40

STOCK ON HAND.

3,130 barrels flour, 3,110 at \$6 60, 20 at \$8 34.....	20,692 80
7 bags meal at \$2 90, 5½ bushels malt \$2 06.....	31 63
144 pounds hops at 19c, 2 sacks salt at \$2 87½.....	33 11
20 gallons molasses at 70c., 3 pounds ginger 25c.....	14 75
5 pounds carb. ammonia at 34c., 20 lbs. saleratus at 8c..	3 30
6,955 pounds bread at 2½c.....	173 88
Coal and wood.....	737 00
	<hr/>
	21,686 47
2 wheelbarrows, lumber and barrels.....	36 42

RECAPITULATION.

Bake-house.....	\$111 55
Kitchen.....	48 48
Bed Room.....	152 04
Office.....	30 10
Bread Loft.....	172 40
Stock on hand, &c.....	21,722 89
	<hr/>
	\$22,237 46

FIXTURES.

1 range.....	} Kitchen.
2 large boilers.....	
2 small boilers.....	} Bake-house.
5 ovens.....	
1 dumb waiter.....	Bread Loft.

A. CHANCELLOR, *Baker.*

PENITENTIARY.

OFFICE OF NEW YORK PENITENTIARY,
Blackwell's Island, Dec. 31st, 1863.

To the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction :

GENTLEMEN—Herewith I present my fourth annual report. It is needless for me to go into detail, as the following tables will explain themselves, showing the age, condition, nativity, education, religion, and facts relating to the convicts under my charge.

The number received during the year shows a decrease from the previous year, and leaves a less number of convicts by eighty-seven (87.)

Table showing the Debit and Credit Accounts of the New York Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island, for the Year ending December 31st, 1863.

DR.	
To amount of Storekeeper's Distributions,.....	\$28,070 97
" Fresh Beef Bills.....	3,597 00
" Officers' Salaries.....	13,581 26
" Stock December 31st, 1862.....	22,073 35
	<hr/> \$67,322 58
CR.	
By Goods, &c., turned into Store Department....	\$10,773 74
" Shoe Contract, L. L. Whitehouse.....	14,327 79
" amount Stock on hand December 31st, 1863..	23,902 74
	<hr/> \$49,004 27
Balance net Expenses.....	\$18,318 31

N. B.—From this balance must be deducted barrels, bones, grease, and old junk, turned over to the Store Department.

The following is a Tabular Statement of the number of Male and Female Convicts received from 1st January, to 31st December, 1863, inclusive :

1863.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	White.	Black.	White.	Black.	
January.....	58	14	39	2	113
February	46	15	34	1	96
March	64	5	39	1	109
April.....	67	8	48	2	125
May	51	7	54	1	113
June.....	62	7	48	4	121
July	49	1	33	1	84
August	54	3	46	2	105
September	37	4	56	5	102
October.....	40	2	51	7	100
November.....	17	3	42	1	63
December	45	..	50	..	95
Total.....	590	69	540	27	1226

The following is a Tabular Statement of the number of Male and Female Convicts discharged, &c., from the 1st day of January to the 31st December, 1863, inclusive :

1863.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	White.	Black.	White.	Black.	
January	41	6	26	3	76
February	36	5	40	2	83
March	29	6	33	2	70
April	55	18	51	1	125
May	59	16	45	..	120
June	56	10	48	1	115
July	73	7	35	2	117
August	57	5	37	2	101
September	50	4	37	3	94
October	51	8	58	1	118
November	57	4	53	3	117
December .....	..	..	78	6	177
Total	712	34	541	26	1313

The following Table shows the number of Male and Female Court and Police Prisoners remaining here on the 31st December, 1862 ; how many have been received, discharged, &c., during the present year ; also, how many are remaining at this date :

	MALES.				FEMALES.				
	COURT.		POLICE.		COURT.		POLICE.		
	White.	Black.	White.	Black.	White.	Black.	White.	Black.	
Remaining Dec, 31st, 1862..	171	32	..	..	155	7	..	..	365
Receiv'd from Court, from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1863 ...	650	9	..	..	560	7	..	..	1226
Received from other institutions.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	821	41	..	..	705	14	..	..	1591
Discharged from 1st Jan. to 31st December, 1863.....	658	34	..	..	542	6	..	..	..
Pardoned.....	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Eloped.....	15	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Transferred.....	2	..	..	..	42	..	..	..	..
Deceased.....	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
Total.....	683	34	..	..	590	6	..	..	1313
Total remaining Dec. 31, '63.	138	7	..	..	125	8	..	..	278

The following Table shows the number of Convicts Pardoned by the Governor of the State, or Discharged by Habeas Corpus, during the year ending December 31st, 1863 :

	MALES.		FEMALES.		Total.
	White.	Black.	White.	Black.	
By the Governor of New York.....	7	..	1	..	8
By Habeas Corpus	13	..	2	..	15
Total.....	20	..	3	..	23

The following Table shows the number of Deaths during the year ending December 31st, 1863 :

	MALE COURT.		FEMALE COURT		Total.
	White.	Black.	White.	Black.	
	1	..	4	.....	.....
Total.....	1	..	4	..	5

The following is a Classification Table of the Ages of the Male and Female Convicts received from 1st January to 31st December, 1863, inclusive :

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years.....	..	42	42
From 15 to 20 years.....	135	48	183
“ 20 to 25 “	193	101	294
“ 25 to 30 “	111	97	208
“ 30 to 35 “	71	71	142
“ 35 to 40 “	50	63	113
“ 40 to 45 “	32	47	79
“ 45 to 50 “	25	40	65
“ 50 to 55 “	4	17	21
“ 55 to 60 “	13	26	39
“ 60 to 65 “	20	3	23
“ 65 to 70 “	5	5	10
Over 70 years .....	..	7	7
Total.....	659	567	1,226

The following Table shows the Nativities of the Male and Female Convicts received from January 1st to 31st December, 1863, inclusive :

NATIVITIES.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
United States	129	124	253
England	72	28	100
Ireland	380	321	701
Scotland.....	15	21	36
Canada	12	16	28
France	3	7	10
Spain	5	..	5
Austria	1	..	1
Prussia	1	1	2
Germany.....	33	46	79
Portugal	1	..	1
Sweden.....	2	..	2
Holland	1	2	3
Italy .....	..	1	1
Switzerland	1	..	1
West Indies.....	3	..	3
Total	659	567	1,226

The following Table shows the Crimes Committed by the Male and Female Convicts received from 1st January to 31st December, 1863, inclusive :

Crimes.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Assault.....	1	..	1
“ and Battery.....	157	64	221
“ with intent to steal.....	7	2	9
“ with dangerous weapon.....	2	2	4
Arson, fourth degree.....	..	1	1
Assisting escape of prisoner.....	1	..	1
Burglary, third degree.....	1	..	1
“ attempt at.....	2	..	2
Disorderly House.....	2	3	5
Embezzlement.....	2	..	2
Forgery, fourth degree.....	4	1	5
Grand Larceny.....	9	5	14
“ “ attempt at.....	3	4	7
Indecent exposure of person.....	9	1	10
“ assault and battery.....	2	..	2
Larceny from person.....	2	..	2
Manslaughter, fourth degree.....	1	1	2
Malicious Mischief.....	5	3	8
Petit Larceny.....	426	476	902
“ “ attempt at.....	7	4	11
Rioting.....	15	..	15
Tearing up railroad track.....	1	..	1
Total.....	659	567	1,226

The following Table shows the terms of commitments of the Male and Female Convicts received from 1st January to 31st December, 1863, inclusive :

TERM.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
30 days.	2	..	2
1 month.	57	25	82
1 " and 9 days.	1	..	1
2 "	134	86	220
2 " and 23 days.	2	..	2
3 "	187	126	313
3 " and 23 days.	1	..	1
4 "	139	162	301
5 " ....	..	..	..
6 "	87	145	232
7 "	7	1	8
8 "	3	1	4
9 "	1	1	2
10 "	2	1	3
11 " ....	..	..	..
1 year.	24	11	35
2 "	12	7	19
3 " ....	..	1	1
Total	650	567	1,226

Classification Table, showing the Education of the Male and Female Convicts received from 1st January to 31st December, 1863, inclusive :

EDUCATION.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Read and write well.....	273	178	451
“ “ “ imperfectly.....	151	143	294
“ well.....	8	16	24
“ imperfectly.....	16	42	58
Uneducated.....	211	188	399
Total.....	659	567	1,226

The following Table shows the social condition of the Male and Female Convicts received from 1st January to 31st December, 1863, inclusive :

CONDITION.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Single.....	371	298	669
Married.....	128	201	329
Widows.....	..	68	68
Widowers.....	160	..	..
Total.....	659	567	1,226

The following Table shows the number of times the Male and Female Convicts have been committed, that have been received from 1st January to 31st December, 1863, inclusive :

TIMES COMMITTED.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1st Time.....	471	364	835
2d "	97	82	179
3d "	18	35	53
4th "	13	24	37
5th "	15	17	32
6th "	19	16	35
7th "	21	11	32
8th "	1	3	4
9th "	2	5	7
10th "	1	..	1
11th " .....	..	..	..
12th " and upwards.....	1	10	11
Total	659	567	1,226

Classification Table showing the Employment of Male Court Prisoners received from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1863 :

OCCUPATION.	No.	OCCUPATION.	No.
Brokers.....	1	Hoop-skirt makers.....	2
Bakers.....	10	Laborers.....	135
Barbers.....	37	Lawyers.....	3
Blacksmiths.....	23	Machinists.....	7
Boot Fitters.....	2	Merchants.....	2
Butchers.....	15	Musicians.....	1
Barkeepers.....	31	Masons.....	15
Boiler Makers.....	7	Marble polishers.....	3
Bookbinders.....	2	Pedlars.....	7
Boatmen.....	17	Painters.....	16
Bricklayers.....	3	Porters.....	3
Broom Makers.....	1	Plumbers.....	4
Brass Finishers.....	1	Printers.....	10
Bookkeepers.....	6	Plasterers.....	3
Carpenters.....	26	Paper hangers.....	1
Cooks.....	15	Quarrymen.....	1
Candle Makers.....	1	Rag pickers.....	1
Curriers.....	1	Stone cutters.....	3
Carvers and guilders.....	1	Soap makers.....	2
Clerks.....	9	Sailors.....	17
Chandlers.....	1	Shoemakers.....	58
Cap Makers.....	1	Sailmakers.....	3
Carmen.....	13	Segar makers.....	5
Caulkers.....	2	Storekeepers.....	1
Confectioners.....	1	Stage drivers.....	5
Coopers.....	8	Shipwrights.....	4
Clothes cleaners.....	1	Silversmiths.....	1
Cabinet makers.....	3	Ship Stewards.....	2
Coachmen.....	5	Ship Carpenters.....	9
Coachsmiths.....	1	Sieve makers.....	1
Chair makers.....	1	Tailors.....	29
Doctors and Druggists.....	3	Tinsmiths.....	13
Dentists.....	1	Turners.....	10
Engineers.....	4	Umbrella makers.....	1
Farmers.....	3	Upholsterers.....	2
Firemen.....	7	Varnishers.....	1
Gardeners.....	13	Weavers.....	3
Gold beaters.....	1	Wheelwrights.....	4
Gas fitters.....	2		
Hatters.....	1	Total.....	659

The following is the total Debt Account of the Soap House from 1st January to 31st December, 1863.

The following is the total Credit Account of the Soap House from 1st January to 31st December, 1863, for Soap manufactured, and for amount of Stock remaining.

SOAP HOUSE			Ca.
Dr.			
1863.			
January...	To amount for material &c.....	\$381 93	By 5,000 bbls. soft soap manufactured, at 8s.....
February..	" "	307 18	By 65,872 lbs. hard soap, at 6d....
March....	" "	456 16	Stock now remaining on hand,
April.....	" "	327 67	soap, soda, grease, &c.....
May.....	" "	518 16	
June.....	" "	21 80	
July.....	" "	397 02	
August....	" "	625 41	
September	" "	149 97	
October...	" "	729 33	
November.	" "	399 14	
December.	" "	463 24	
	To balance in favor of Soap Makers	4,972 01	
		\$9,649 02	\$9,649 02

The following is the total Debit Account of the Weaving Shop from 1st January to 31st December, 1863.

The following is the total Credit Account of the Weaving Shop from 1st January to 31st December, 1863, for materials manufactured, and for amount of Stock now remaining.

Dr.		WEAVING SHOP.		Cr.
1863.				
January...	To amount for Material, &c.....	\$78 02	By 1,117 Blankets manufactured...	\$1,535 87
February..	" " ".....	15 30	By 859 lbs. Warp on hand.....	343 60
March....	" " ".....	585 96	By 909 lbs. Filling.....	345 42
April.....	" " ".....	.. ..	
May.....	" " ".....	.. ..	
June.....	" " ".....	.. ..	
July.....	" " ".....	.. ..	
August....	" " ".....	206 07		
September	" " ".....	378 00		
October...	" " ".....	43 26		
November..	" " ".....	693 52		
December..	" " ".....	.. ..	
	To balance in favor of Weavers....	224 76		
		\$2,224 89		\$2,224 89

OFFICE OF PENITENTIARY, B. I., }
 December 31st, 1863. }

*The following is an Account of all Clothing made from 1st
 January to 31st December, 1863 :*

98 calico bonnets for Penitentiary.	
65 " sacks	"
23 suits babies' clothing	"
170 kersey skirts	"
356 muslin chemises	"
13 flannel skirts	"
294 female dresses	"
2 boat cushions	"
15 boat cushion covers	"
75 pair wove mittens	"
20 check bed spreads	"
9 shrouds	"
41 pillow cases	"
2 muslin caps	"
2 towels	"
26 denim curtains	"
5 straight jackets	"
600 boys' caps for Randall's Island.	
225 bed ticks for Sanitary Commissioners.	
6 canvas straight jackets for Bellevue Hospital.	
23 bed ticks for Island Hospital.	
252 muslin night gowns	"
533 " shrouds	"
78 kersey shirts	"

99 pair wove pants, Island Hospital.
 100 dresses “
 203 chemises “
 731 pillow cases “
 137 muslin shirts “
 90 “ muslin sheets “
 36 skirts for Small Pox Hospital.
 33 Chemises “ “
 6 shrouds “ “
 53 pillow cases “ “
 3 suits babies' clothing “

[To face page 74.]

SHOWING THE COST OF EACH INMATE PER MONTH AND

MONTH.	Average Numbers.	Provisions	Monthly Cost.	Daily Cost.
		\$ C.	\$ C. M.	C. M.
January.....	372	839 53	2 25 6 ⁸ / ₁₀	7 2 ⁸ / ₁₀
February.....	420	890 10	2 11 9 ³ / ₁₀	7 5 ⁷ / ₁₀
March.....	430	915 63	2 12 9 ⁴ / ₁₀	6 8 ⁷ / ₁₀
April.....	452	936 37	2 07 1 ⁶ / ₁₀	6 9 ¹ / ₁₀
May.....	450	1,355 14	3 01 1 ⁴ / ₁₀	9 7 ³ / ₁₀
June.....	427	1,082 28	2 53 4 ⁷ / ₁₀	8 4 ⁸ / ₁₀
July.....	369	870 05	2 35 7 ⁹ / ₁₀	7 6
August.....	372	811 08	2 18 0 ³ / ₁₀	7 0 ⁴ / ₁₀
September.....	397	899 56	2 26 5 ⁸ / ₁₀	7 5 ⁵ / ₁₀
October.....	410	1,267 93	3 09 2 ⁶ / ₁₀	9 9 ⁸ / ₁₀
November.....	376	834 64	2 21 9 ⁸ / ₁₀	7 4
December.....	330	778 55	2 35 9 ³ / ₁₀	7 6 ¹ / ₁₀
Total.....	4,805	\$11,480 86	\$28 59 8 ⁴ / ₁₀	93 9 ⁸ / ₁₀
Average.....	400	\$956 74	\$2 38 3 ² / ₁₂	7 8 ³ / ₁₀

1. What is the main purpose of the study?

2. What are the research objectives?

3. What is the significance of the study?

4. What are the limitations of the study?

Classification Table showing the Employment of the Female Court Prisoners received from 1st January to 31st December, 1863, inclusive :

Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.
Cloakmakers.....	7	Shirtmakers.....	3
Cooks.....	25	Tailoresses.....	9
Chambermaids.....	37	Laundresses.....	28
Dressmakers.....	25	Nurses.....	17
Embroiderers.....	15	Milliners.....	3
Servants.....	285	Waiters.....	1
Seamstresses.....	87		
Skirtmakers.....	15	Total.....	567

PENITENTIARY PAY ROLL.

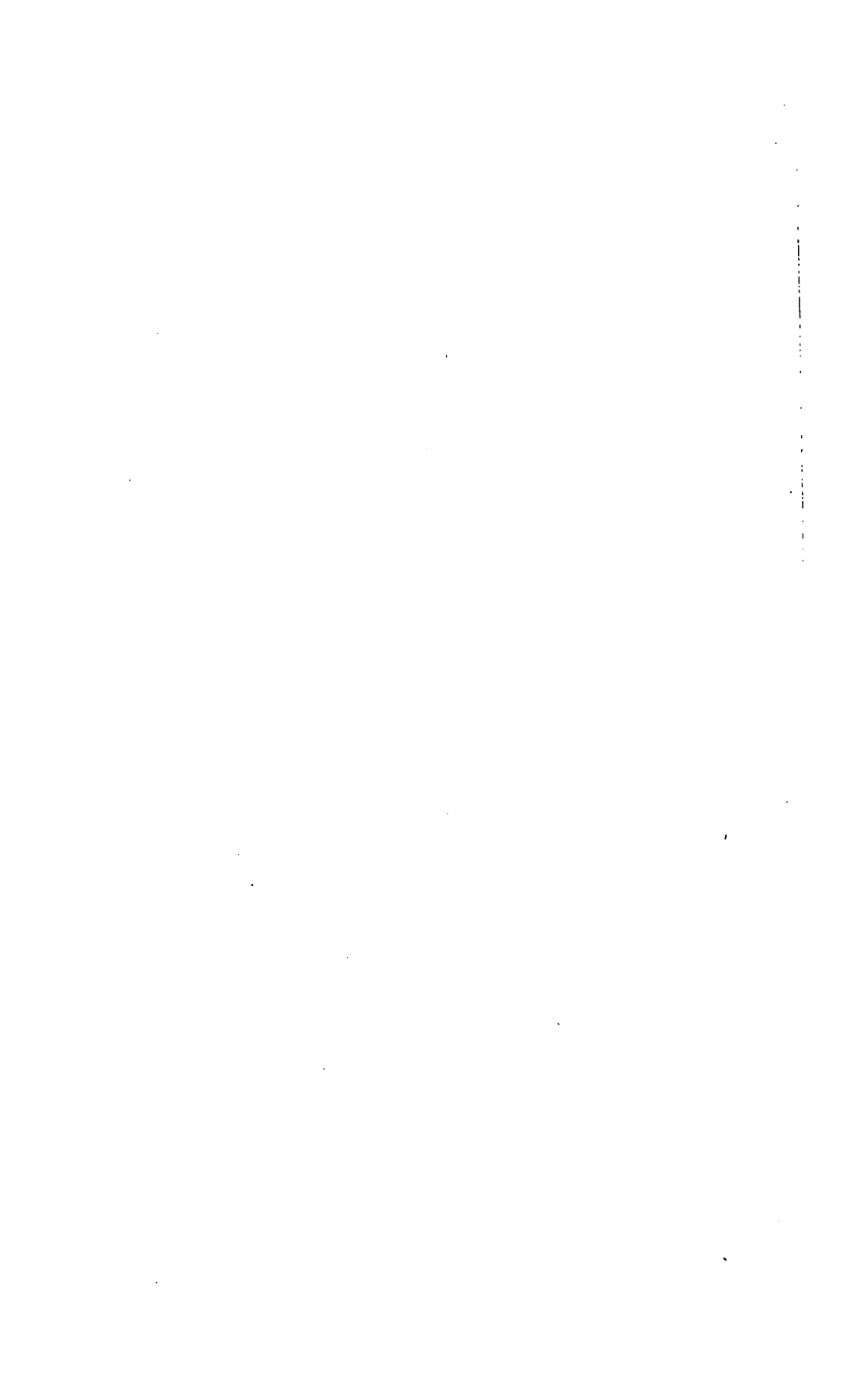
Names.	Rank.	Annual Salary.
Joseph Keen.....	Warden.	\$1,500
James L. Shields.....	Clerk.	300
Myles S. Murphy.....	Keeper.	650
Robert McGee.....	"	650
Hezekiah Brainard.....	"	650
Isaac Hampton.....	"	650
James Mahoney.....	"	650
Edward A. Birdsall.....	"	650
Samuel Ruth.....	"	650
Phillip E. Brown.....	"	650
Platt S. Arthur.....	"	650
Stephen Irwin.....	"	650
Joseph G. Doxey.....	"	650
Lawrence Dunphy.....	"	650
George Arcularius.....	"	650
Edward Driscoll.....	"	650
Jacob Steffen.....	"	650
Theodore C. Shadbolt.....	ex-Keeper (blind).	500
Ella H. Halliwell.....	Matron.	400
Eliza Ring.....	"	120
Total.....		\$12,570

In conclusion, I would again most respectfully beg leave to acknowledge the many obligations I am under to your Honorable Board for their uniform kindness, and for the interest they have manifested in the welfare of this Department.

I have also to express my very great obligations to the Officers, Clerk, and Matron, for their active co-operation in maintaining the discipline, good order, and cleanliness, and for the faithful and cheerful discharge of the various and responsible duties of their respective departments.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. KEEN,
Warden.



ISLAND HOSPITAL, B. I. }
December 31st, 1863. }

Statement of the number of Patients who have Died at the Island Hospital from January 1st to December 31st, 1863, also showing the cause of death.

Apoplexy.....	6	Hemiplegia	1
Ascites.....	3	Hip Joint Disease.....	1
Albuminaria.....	1	Hypatitis.....	1
Anuerism of Aorta.....	1	Inflammation of Bowels.....	1
Asthma.....	1	Injury to Spine.....	1
Angina Pectiz.....	1	Jaundice.....	2
Bronchitis.....	5	Lupus Excedoun.....	1
Bright's Disease.....	43	Marasmus.....	1
Cancer.....	8	Meningitis.....	17
Chancre.....	1	Measles.....	1
Chronic Diarrhoea.....	15	Mania.....	1
Congestion of Brain.....	2	Nerosis.....	1
Chorossis of Liver.....	1	Neuralgia.....	2
Convulsions.....	1	Pneumonia.....	15
Carcinoma.....	2	Paralysis.....	13
Delirium Tremens.....	41	Phthisis.....	221
Debility.....	30	Peritonitis.....	1
Diarrhoea.....	29	Pleurisy.....	1
Dementia.....	1	Pyemia.....	5
Dysentery.....	19	Pericarditis.....	3
Disease of Heart.....	7	Rheumatism, Chronic.....	1
Dilatation of Heart.....	1	Synovitis.....	2
Edema.....	1	Scorbutus.....	3
Erysipelas.....	15	Syphilis.....	3
Exhaustion.....	3	" Secondary.....	1
Epilepsy.....	4	" Tertiary.....	15
Epileptic Convulsions.....	1	Subacute Meningitis.....	1
Fatty Degeneration of Heart..	2	Senectis.....	1
Fatty Degeneration of Liver		Scalp Wound.....	1
and Kidney.....	1	Sabre Cut.....	1
Fever Puerperal.....	2	Tetanus.....	2
Fever Typhoid.....	37	Ulcer.....	1
Fever Typhus.....	29	Unknown.....	5
Gluteræ Abscess.....	1		
Gangrene.....	5	Total.....	647

HOSPITAL PAY ROLLS.

NAMES.	RANK.	ANNUAL SALARY.
Joseph Keen.....	Warden }	\$500 00
B. B. Sibell.....	Steward }	933 33
Nelson Boyce.....	Apothecary. } Island Hospital.....	600 00
John B. Fitch	Engineer... }	700 00
M. W. Sill	Matron. }	400 00
7 Physicians.....	@ \$18 per month.....	1,512 00
B. A. Brown.....	Matron.... }	400 00
John Egan.....	Coxswain.. } Small Pox Hospital.....	480 00
		\$5,525 33

The Officers attached to the Island and Small Pox Hospitals will please receive my sincere thanks for the faithful performance of the onerous duties imposed upon them, during the year that has just closed.

Respectfully submitted,

J. KEEN,

Warden.

Island Hospital, Dec. 31st, 1863.

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WORK HOUSE, B. I.

OFFICE WORK HOUSE;
Blackwell's Island, December 31, 1863. }

S. DRAPER, ESQ., *President and the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction :*

GENTLEMEN—Following I present you with the Annual Report of this Institution for the year ending December 31st, 1863.

CENSUS REPORT FOR THE YEAR

	MEN.	WOMEN	TOTAL.
Number on hand December 31st, 1862.....	233	830	1,063
“ received during year.....	3,072	10,121	13,193
Total.....	3,305	10,951	14,256
	MEN.	WOMEN.	
Number discharged.....	2,967	9,976	3,063 10,096 13,159
Number eloped from this and other institutions.....	59	51	
Number died.....	37	69	
Number on Registers Dec. 31, 1863.....	242	855	1,097
Of this number there are transferred to other departments.....	56	226	282
Number remaining in building.....	186	629	815

Our average number of inmates for the year was 732 $\frac{349}{88}$, whilst that of the preceding was 960 $\frac{199}{88}$, showing a decrease of 227 $\frac{235}{88}$.

This gradual falling off I can only account for by the existing war, which has carried off the able-bodied men, enabling them by this means to forward their pay, or a portion of the same, to their families, connections, &c., and thus keeping them from becoming dependent upon the Public Charities of the City.

NAME, RANK AND AMOUNT OF SALARY PAID EACH
EMPLOYEE OF THIS DEPARTMENT.

NAME.	RANK.	ANNUAL SALARY.	
John Fitch.....	Superintendent..	1,500 00	At Ward's Island.
Charles W. Smyth.....	Clerk	800 00	
William Scully.....	Engineer	700 00	
James Noonan.....	Keeper	650 00	
Fentin Phelan.....	"	650 00	
James V. Le Roy.....	"	650 00	
Hiram Diltz.....	"	650 00	
Thomas Kelly.....	"	650 00	
Patrick Jamison.....	"	650 00	
James Smith.....	"	650 00	
John De Mott.....	"	650 00	
Mary Hallinan.....	Matron.....	350 00	
Aletta J. Frost.....	"	350 00	
		\$8,900 00	

The receipts from Contracts this year have not met the expectations I hoped for in my last Annual Report. This is owing to the high price of material, &c., requiring both of the Hoop-skirt Contractors, Mr. O. H. Barnard and

Mr. Theodore Schmidt, to reduce their number of hands, and at various times to suspend work altogether, until at the present time we have but barely 18 inmates on this kind of work.

About the latter end of October the Commissioners entered into a Contract with Mr. S. C. Brown for the manufacture of Segars, who, at this date, is working 386 inmates; everything looks favorable that this will be a successful as well as profitable source of income to the department, also to the inmate, who on leaving here, if anxious and desirous to lead a sober and industrious life, has a trade at his or her command with which they can obtain almost instant employment.

For amount of earnings from contracts during the year, I would refer you to the following table:

EARNINGS FROM CONTRACTS.

Mr. O. H. Barnard.....	Hoop Skirts.....	\$822 12
Mr. Theodore Schmidt.....	"	3,530 50
Mr. S. E. Brown & Co.....	Segars.....	1,656 18½
		<hr/>
		\$6,008 80½

For our Sewing-room operations I would refer you to the Tables annexed, which show the number of Articles manufactured for Store, Randall's Island, own use, &c., together with the number of Garments repaired.

The Male portion of our inmates has been of a very inferior class, being, as you might say, the refuse of the recruiting offices in the city. From such as these we have supplied all the help required for Randall's and Ward's Islands, Bellevue Hospital, Lunatic Asylum, Bake House, and Steamboat, and keeping up a gang on the Lunatic Asylum grounds, grading, &c.

Our Shoemakers have been employed in making new work and repairing for the Store, and other departments, as well as supplying our own wants. I would respectfully call your attention to the Tables attached, showing the number of New and Repaired Shoes.

The Tailors have been profitably engaged in making and repairing Clothing for Store, Randall's Island, and other Institutions, at the same time manufacturing all the new Clothing we required ourselves and keeping that in use in repair.

The Blacksmiths have done all the general work and jobbing required for this department, making all the Iron work for the new Lunatic Asylum, sharpening and repairing Quarry Tools, besides sundry work for various Institutions, as we were ordered.

The Tinsmiths have kept us amply supplied with new work, done all the repairing required, manufactured new

Articles for the Store, &c., and filled all orders for jobbing, &c., that were given them.

The Carpenters have been principally employed in making Coffins for Out-door Poor, Bellevue and Island Hospitals, Lunatic Asylum, Alms House, &c., &c., and would refer you to the Tables attached for the amount. They have also been employed in fitting up and altering Contract Shops, and doing the various jobbing and repairs necessary to an Institution like this.

The Masons have cut and laid 2,645 feet of Flagging on the north end of the Building, and 700 feet of Curb from the Steamboat Dock to the middle Building. They have also done all the requisite repairs, plastering, &c., required from the damages caused by the explosion of the powder magazine at the foot of 78th st., East River, on the night of 11th of May last.

On the 27th of April, the schooner Margaret Havens fouled our Croton Water Pipe, crossing at 70th street, broke the same so badly as to require the whole to be taken up, and 29½ feet of new inserted. We had to again "serve" it with spruce yarn and marline, at a considerable expense.

I would here say, that, at the present time, both lines of Pipe, from 70th and 79th sts., are, as far as I can as-

certain, in good working condition, and afford the Island the usual supply of water.

From the explosion of the powder magazine (heretofore alluded to), our building suffered severely: the roofs were injured, sashes, blinds, and glass were broken, the plaster on the ceilings and walls was thrown down, the doors were torn down, and also resulting in damage to the furniture, thus laying this department under a heavy outlay, which has seriously increased our expenses for the year.

Mr. C. W. Smith, the Clerk, has co-operated with me, and faithfully performed the duties of his department; and I here express my thanks for the meritorious manner with which he has discharged the same.

The Keepers and Matrons have performed the duties assigned them with diligence and attention, for which they are entitled to much credit, both from myself and the Board.

**MANUFACTURED GOODS, STOCK, &c., TURNED INTO STORE
DEPARTMENT.**

12 pairs men's shoes.	54 tin pails.
3 " " boots.	96 sauce-pans.
48 " " slippers.	Repairing tin ware for Bellevue H.
6 " " crippled shoes.	" " Randall's Island.
187 " women's slippers.	" " Bake House.
14 " " boots.	24 dinner dishes, with covers.
Repairing 1,424 pairs shoes for	24 dish-pans.
Randall's Island.	60 dozen tin cups.
" 653½ " Alms House.	12 boilers repaired.
" 176 " Penitentiary	1 watering pot.
" 20 " Bellevue H'l	4 sheets tin.
Made 244 suits clothes for colored	108 dust-pans.
orphans	1 kettle, 25 gallons.
Altering 1,069 soldiers' coats.	1 " 4 "
Repairing 4,366 pieces clothing,	144 wash-basins.
Randall's Island.	16 feet tin leader.
90 pairs kersey pants.	3 kettles, 15 gallons.
4 kersey overcoats.	1 coffee-pot.
74 women's dresses.	1 potato-strainer.
800 girls' calico dresses for Ran-	16 iron spikes,
dall's Island.	2,163 quarry tools repaired.
300 calico hoods.	2 bolts and band, for steam
396 boys' shirts, white.	pipes.
306 girls' petticoats.	1 gate-stop and iron braces.
164 men's caps.	2 iron dogs, with bolts.
12 " shirts.	4 hooks and 6 links.
10 women's petticoats.	Nuts, plates, and hooks for 2 pairs
6 " chemises.	hinges.
169 bed-ticks.	23 staples and 8 hooks.
27 shrouds.	4 pairs hinges repaired.
Repairing 2,643 pairs stockings for	14 lbs. nails.
Randall's Island.	93 pairs hinges, with hooks,
39 lbs. cotton yarn.	bolts, and nuts.
55 doz. pairs women's stockings,	1 fire-rake.
41½ " " men's socks.	Altering bedsteads.
921 large coffins.	36 rivets and bars.
536 small "	4 iron plates.
682 bedstead blocks.	2 raisers and screws.
16 feet oak plank.	2 slice bars.
5 bread boards.	1 pump-handle.
1 wooden leg.	6 iron rods.
1 gang-plank for steamboat.	30 harrow pins.
31 peels for bake-house.	1 truck axle.
17 wheelbarrows repaired.	Blacksmith's jobbing for new Lu-
1 bread-tray	natic Asylum.
6 new wheelbarrows.	4 crow-bars.
6 tin boilers, large.	Repairing quarry tools.
1 coffee kettle.	" iron work for steamboat.
110 dippers.	2 pairs ice-hooks.
80 dozen mess-pans,	1 furnace rake.

1 hammer.	158 lbs. crackers.
16 horse-shoes.	109 " tarred rope.
3 iron hold-fasts.	220½ yards gingham.
1½ bushel coal.	1 barrel white sand.
7 squares glass.	3 " grease, 826 lbs.

HOUSE OF GOOD SHEPHERD.

79 dress skirts.	7 sheets.
30 pillow-cases.	12 chemises.

ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND RETAINED FOR OWN USE.

5 pairs women's boots.	2 soup ladles.
1,564 " women's slippers.	11 saucepans.
301 " men's shoes.	73 doz. mess pans.
4 " " slippers.	4 skimmers.
4 " " footed boots.	12 pie dishes.
2 leather belts.	9 boilers.
33 men's vests.	18 soup tureens.
82 pairs men's kersey pants.	24 tin pans.
134 kersey jackets.	30 tin dippers.
11 kersey overcoats.	1 garden syringe.
197 pairs kersey mittens.	17 feet tin leader.
983 women's dresses.	2 tea pots.
84 flannel shirts.	11 tin pails.
630 shirts.	12 tin meat pans.
303 hoods.	4 doz. tin cups.
39 shrouds.	2 chamber pails.
89 aprons.	2 cullenders.
4 coffee bags.	12 tin plates.
1,105 chemises.	24 dust pans.
11 bed ticks.	2 coffee pots.
621 petticoats.	6 grate pans.
16 window curtains.	1 chimney pot.
144½ doz. pairs women's stockings.	8 fire shovels.
78 doz. pairs men's socks.	6 wash-basins.
17 coal hods.	23 cot bottoms.
2 tea kettles.	

GARDENER'S REPORT OF QUANTITY AND KIND OF
VEGETABLES RAISED.

15,000 head of cabbage.	100 bushels onions.
1,000 " celery.	4 " peppers.
700 bushels of potatoes.	4 " egg plants.
170 " beets.	3,000 heads salad.
250 " carrots.	20 bushels Lima beans.
220 " turnips.	10 " peas.
100 " tomatoes.	Large quantity of parsley.
100 squashes.	

Table showing our Net Expenses, with the daily average number of Inmates, and the Cost of keeping each, per Year, Month and Day.

Net expenses	\$35,351 43
Daily average	\$732 $\frac{329}{366}$
Yearly cost of keeping each Inmate	\$48 23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Monthly " "	4 02
Daily " "	13 $\frac{1}{2}$

Table showing the Debtor and Creditor Account of the Department for 1863.

To amount of Inventory, January 1, 1863.....	\$12,419 97
" Requisitions, &c.....	42,829 00
" Salaries.....	8,660 42
" Fresh Beef	10,809 84
	<hr/> \$74,719 23
By Goods manufactured and turned into Store Department.....	\$8,315 76 $\frac{1}{2}$
By Salary of Hiram Diltz, Keeper City Ceme- tery.....	650 00
By Contract—O. H. Barnard, Hoop Skirt	822 12
" Theodore Schmidt, Hoop Skirt....	3,530 50
" S. O. Brown & Co., Segar.....	1,656 18 $\frac{1}{2}$
By amount of Inventory, December 31, 1863....	24,393 23
By balance net expenses.....	35,351 43 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/> \$74,719 23

I conclude, gentlemen, thanking you sincerely for the prompt attention you have given me in all the emergencies that have arisen during the year, together with your immediate co-operation with all my requirements.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN FITCH,

Superintendent.

CITY CEMETERY.

CITY CEMETERY, WARD'S ISLAND, }
December 31, 1863.

To the Honorable The Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction :

GENTLEMEN — The following is respectfully submitted as the Annual Report of the City Cemetery and Farm, for the year 1863 :

	MEN.	WOMEN.
Remaining December 31st, 1862..	31	8
Admitted during the year.....	89	333
	120	341
Discharged during the year.....	93	332
Remaining December 31st, 1863.	27	9
Interments in City Cemetery during the year 1863.	2,229	
“ “ “ “ “ 1862.	2,128	
Increase in burials in 1863.....	101	

I would also lay before your Honorable Board the following statement of work done during the past year :

From the 1st of January to the 1st of March I had the

men and teams carting rock off the fields, filling in the excavations made by their removal, building stone wall, sinking French drains, and collecting rock-weed and sea drift along shore to be mixed through the manure.

Throughout the month of March and the first part of the month of April I kept the men mixing manure and the teams carting it out to the fields preparatory to planting, which I commenced as early as possible in the latter month, and by the 1st of June I had 44 acres of Potatoes planted.

In the month of June I planted 7 acres of Corn, 1 do. Carrots, 1 do. Beans, and half do. of Broom Corn.

In the month of July I kept the subsoil plows going and all hands hoeing.

In the month of August I set out 4,000 Cabbage Plants, gathered two and one half acres of Rye, and worked the men and teams in the swamp lots dredging the drains, using the dredgings to mix through street manure; this I continued through September, also unloading, as the vessels arrived, 2,000 loads of street manure, and laying down four and one half acres in Rye.

In October all hands were employed digging and placing in pits Potatoes and pulling Beans.

In November I pulled and buried the Turnips and Carrots and gathered the Cabbages and Broom Corn.

In December I had all the teams carting stone and the men building stone wall, and filling in the dock, and shipping vegetables to Blackwell's Island.

During the past year the Commissioners have caused to be built a Dock opposite the Farm House.

Contractors applied to, estimated the cost at between four and five thousand dollars, but it was subsequently built by the inmates of this department, under the supervision of Hiram Diltz, keeper, at an expense for material of two hundred and thirty-four dollars and forty-five cents, showing an immense saving for this Institution.

The work of cultivation of the Farm this year has been performed mostly by females transferred from the Work House, it being impossible to obtain suitable males from that department, and I find the former far preferable to that class of the latter which I obtain from that Institution.

Mathew R. Gilmore, Clerk to this Institution, died on the second of October last. Mrs. Gilmore desires me to thank the Board of Commissioners for their many acts of kindness to her on and after his demise. I would also

take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to your Honorable Board for the facilities afforded me for the performance of my duties.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. O. WEBB,
Superintendent.

Amount and Value of Produce of the City Cemetery Farm, 1863.

Potatoes.....	6,081 bushels, @ 75c	\$4,560 75
Turnips	300 " @ 50c	150 00
Carrots.....	435 " @ 50c	217 50
Corn	200 " @ \$1 30 ..	260 00
Rye.....	36 " @ 1 33..	47 88
Beans.....	12 " @ 2 50..	30 00
Cabbage.....	1,000 heads, @ 6c	60 00
Rye Straw.....	3,000 lbs., @ 8s	30 00
Corn Stalks.....	5 tons, @ \$10....	50 00
Broom Corn.....	1,200 lbs., @ 8c	96 00
Salt Hay	12 tons, @ \$10	120 00
Cider Vinegar.....	5 barrels, @ \$5	25 00
Pork	1,800 lbs., @ \$7	126 00
Interments from Ward's Island In- stitutions during the year was 386	@ 50c. each.....	193 00
		5,966 13
Amount of merchandise, &c., re- ceived from the City during the year 1863, including material for building two docks.....		3,032 19
Balance in favor of City Cemetery.		\$2,933 94

been altered into a commodious, airy, light and well ventilated Hall, and supplied with ample facilities for warming, washing, and sleeping accommodations for all of those two classes of prisoners.

This important work—the conversion of that cumbrous, useless pile of stone, iron and mortar, into a convenient, safe, and healthy prison—has been accomplished wholly by the labor of the inmates of the Tombs.

The Cook House has been removed to the rear of the Male Prison.

The introduction of Mott's Boilers has proved to be both economical, compact and effective, requiring much less coal than the former method, and doing the required work much quicker.

The introduction of "Hedenberg's Portable Heaters" into the main Prison, gives promise of a large saving of fuel and a sufficiency of heat; but they, not having yet been thoroughly tested, it may be too soon to decide fully upon their practicability.

Within the past year the former Swill and Garbage nuisance has been abated by the removal of the old sink, and the erection, by Prison labor, of a substantial stone and brick reservoir of sufficient capacity for a week's accumulations, constructed so as to prevent the exhala-

tion of the offensive odors, and, at the same time, so as to be easily discharged.

The roofs of all the Buildings have been put in complete order.

The Second and Third District Prisons are in fine order; also the Fourth District Prison, which has recently been opened by your Honorable Board.

The Prisoners are generally healthy. The number of Deaths was smaller than the preceding year.

For the details of numbers received, discharged, sickness, deaths, &c., I respectfully refer you to the Reports of the Clerk and Physician.

I take this opportunity to return to your honorable body my hearty thanks for the prompt manner in which the many needed supplies have been furnished, leaving nothing to be desired in this regard; and also to express my thanks for the uniform courtesy and kindness which have been extended to myself and my associates, by the individual members of your Board.

I remain, gentlemen, yours, most respectfully,

CHARLES SUTTON,

Warden.

During the year have been expended the following amounts :

For repairs, (iron work).....	\$1,213 46
“ painting and paint.....	137 73
“ carpenter work.....	177 87
“ mason work.....	56 90
“ roofing.....	79 75
“ glazing.....	21 00
“ plumbing.....	332 53
	<hr/>
	\$2,019 24

The following is a List of the Officers attached to the City Prison.

NAMES.	RANK.	ANNUAL SALARY.
Charles Sutton.....	Warden.....	\$1,500
James Finley.....	Clerk.....	800
Abbott Hodgman.....	Physician....	800
John Simmons.....	Ass't Physician	400
Thomas Mullan.....	Deputy.....	650
John Brown.....	“.....	650
Peter Crosby.....	“.....	650
Robert Cunningham.....	“.....	650
Thomas Sullivan.....	“.....	650
Artemus Kendall.....	“.....	650
Nicholas Maher.....	“.....	650
John Conway.....	“.....	650
Mark Finley.....	“.....	650
William Rowe.....	“.....	650
Flora Foster.....	Matron.....	550
Anna J. French.....	Ass't Matron..	350
Lavinia Phelps.....	Night Matron..	350
Henry E. Willis.....	Second Dist..	650
Abraham Clearman.....	Deputy.....	650
John Orr.....	Third Dist....	650
Matthew Daly.....	Deputy.....	650
William F. Long.....	Fourth Dist..	650
Thomas P. Lyon.....	Deputy.....	650
	Total.....	\$15,150

TABLE A.

FIRST DISTRICT PRISON (Halls of Justice.)	White Males.	White Females	Black Males.	Black Females	Total.
Number remaining in prison January 1st, 1863.	134	60	12	1	207
Number received during the year.	10,734	13,273	501	296	24,804
	10,868	13,333	513	297	25,011
Number discharged during the year.	7,102	2,933	403	288	10,726
Deceased	26	10	1	1	38
Eloped.	2	..	..	..	2
Sent to Blackwell's Island by Police and other Courts.	1,148	1,783	88	7	3,026
Transferred to Blackwell's Island by Commissioners.	2,336	8,538	..	..	10,874
Sent to State Prison.	122	11	10	..	143
Remaining in Prison Dec. 31st, 1863.	132	58	11	1	202
	10,868	13,333	513	297	25,011
In addition to the number received at First District Prison, viz.	10,734	13,273	501	296	24,804
There were discharged from Second District Prison.	2,518	1,667	106	102	4,393
Sent to Blackwell's Island.	73	182	..	4	259
Discharged from Third Dist. Prison.	1,698	771	16	8	2,493
Sent to Blackwell's Island.	46	99	3	1	149
Discharged from Fourth Dist. Prison	324	120	3	..	447
Sent to Blackwell's Island	17	27	1	2	47
Total number of Commitments dur- ing the year.	15,410	16,139	630	413	32,593

TABLE B.

NATIVITY.	Males.	Females	Total.
Number received of native birth.....	4,541	4,368	8,909
“ “ foreign “	11,499	12,184	23,683
	16,040	16,552	32,592
Number received who were married.....	5,988	6,763	12,751
“ “ “ “ single.....	9,296	6,381	15,677
“ “ “ “ widowed.....	493	2,988	3,481
“ “ whose social relations were unknown.....	263	420	683
	16,040	16,552	32,592
Number received of temperate habits.....	4,268	6,280	10,548
“ “ intemperate “	11,772	10,272	22,044
	16,040	16,552	32,592
Number received who could not read.....	3,295	3,551	6,846
“ “ “ “ read only.....	632	8,963	9,595
“ “ “ “ and write.....	10,737	2,865	13,602
“ “ “ were well educated.....	946	98	1,044
“ “ whose degree of instruction was unknown	430	1,075	1,505
Totals.....	16,040	16,552	32,592

TABLE C.
FIRST DISTRICT PRISON.

FOR WHAT OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Abandonment.....	57	..	57
Aiding soldiers to desert.....	8	..	8
Arson.....	29	8	37
Assault.....	10	..	10
Assault and Battery.....	1,344	378	1,722
" " Felonious.....	120	15	135
" on the high seas.....	5	..	5
Attempt to commit Burglary.....	10	..	10
" " Larceny.....	20	..	20
" " Gr. ".....	6	..	6
Burglary.....	121	1	122
Bastardy.....	22	..	22
Bigamy.....	7	..	7
Breaking Jail.....	1	..	1
Conspiracy.....	8	..	8
Counterfeiting Coin.....	12	..	12
Contempt of Court.....	3	..	3
Carrying Slung Shot.....	2	..	2
Cruelty to Seamen.....	5	..	5
Delirium Tremens.....	12	..	12
Deserting Seamen.....	68	..	68
" Soldiers.....	20	..	20
Disorderly Conduct.....	2,252	3,891	6,143
" Boys and Girls.....	15	6	21
" idle or suspicious persons.....	19	..	19
Embezzlement.....	15	..	15
Felony.....	58	..	58
Fraud.....	5	..	5
Felonious Assault.....	12	..	12
Forgery.....	128	14	142
Furious Driving.....	7	..	7
Fugitives from Justice.....	8	..	8
Gambling.....	8	..	8
Grand Larceny.....	418	227	645
Habitual Drunkenness.....	6	36	42
Indecent Assault.....	4	..	4
Illegal Voting.....	17	..	17
Indecent Exposure of Person.....	13	1	14
Insanity.....	246	204	450
Intoxication.....	2,950	6,163	9,113
Juvenile Delinquents.....	66	10	76

FIRST DISTRICT PRISON—(Continued).

FOR WHAT OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Keeping Disorderly House.....	24	28	52
Kidnapping.....	2	..	2
Larceny.....	61	26	87
“ from the Person.....	12	6	18
Lodgers.....	41	..	41
Malicious Mischief.....	12	6	18
Manslaughter.....	2	..	2
Mayhem.....	1	..	1
Misdemeanors.....	52	12	64
Murder.....	50	4	54
“ on the High Seas.....	16	..	16
Mutiny and Revolt.....	50	..	50
Obtaining Goods by False Pretence.....	12	2	14
Opening Letters.....	2	..	2
Petit Larceny.....	1,594	947	2,541
Perjury.....	6	..	6
Pickpockets.....	20	1	21
Poisoning.....	1	2	3
Receiving Stolen Goods.....	16	..	16
Rape.....	15	..	15
Riot.....	51	..	51
Robbery.....	56	1	57
Seduction.....	3	..	3
Selling Lottery Policies.....	2	..	2
Surrendered by Bail.....	1	..	1
Vagrancy.....	892	1,545	2,437
Violation Corporation Ordinances.....	20	..	20
Without Offence being Specified.....	75	35	110
Witnesses in U. S. Courts.....	9	..	9
Totals.....	11,235	13,569	24,804

TABLE D.
SECOND DISTRICT PRISON.

FOR WHAT OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Abandonment.....	12	..	12
Assault and Battery	123	56	179
Arson	5	..	5
Bastardy.....	5	..	5
Bigamy.....	2	..	2
Burglary	18	..	18
Conspiracy.....	1	..	1
Desertion.....	7	..	7
Disorderly Conduct.....	864	615	1,479
Embezzlement	2	..	2
Felonious Assault and Battery.....	21	1	22
Forgery.....	32	10	42
Fraud	2	..	2
Furious Driving.....	2	..	2
Fugitives from Justice.....	1	..	1
Gambling.....	2	..	2
Grand Larceny.....	69	33	102
Insanity	6	..	6
Indecent Exposure of Person.....	2	..	2
Intoxication	1,130	829	1,959
Juvenile Delinquents.....	9	3	12
Keeping Disorderly House	4	3	7
Misdemeanor.....	2	..	2
Malicious Mischief	6	..	6
Murder	2	..	2
Obtaining Goods by False Pretence.....	4	..	4
Opening Letters.....	1	..	1
Petit Larceny	142	75	217
Picking Pockets.....	8	2	10
Perjury.....	2	..	2
Riot	26	..	26
Robbing.....	17	..	17
Rape	1	..	1
Receiving Stolen Goods.....	3	..	3
Shooting.....	1	..	1
Seduction.....	1	..	1
Vagrancies.....	71	142	213
Violation Corporation Ordinances.....	14	..	14
Witnesses	4	..	4
Totals	2,624	1,769	4,393

FIRST DISTRICT PRISON—(Continued).

FOR WHAT OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Keeping Disorderly House.....	24	28	52
Kidnapping.....	2	..	2
Larceny.....	61	26	87
“ from the Person.....	12	6	18
Lodgers.....	41	..	41
Malicious Mischief.....	12	6	18
Manslaughter.....	2	..	2
Mayhem.....	1	..	1
Misdemeanors.....	52	12	64
Murder.....	50	4	54
“ on the High Seas.....	16	..	16
Mutiny and Revolt.....	50	..	50
Obtaining Goods by False Pretence.....	12	2	14
Opening Letters.....	2	..	2
Petit Larceny.....	1,594	947	2,541
Perjury.....	6	..	6
Pickpockets.....	20	1	21
Poisoning.....	1	2	3
Receiving Stolen Goods.....	16	..	16
Rape.....	15	..	15
Riot.....	51	..	51
Robbery.....	56	1	57
Seduction.....	3	..	3
Selling Lottery Policies.....	2	..	2
Surrendered by Bail.....	1	..	1
Vagrancy.....	892	1,545	2,437
Violation Corporation Ordinances.....	20	..	20
Without Offence being Specified.....	75	35	110
Witnesses in U. S. Courts.....	9	..	9
Totals.....	11,235	13,569	24,804

TABLE D.

SECOND DISTRICT PRISON.

FOR WHAT OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Abandonment.....	12	..	12
Assault and Battery	123	56	179
Arson.....	5	..	5
Bastardy.....	5	..	5
Bigamy.....	2	..	2
Burglary.....	18	..	18
Conspiracy.....	1	..	1
Desertion.....	7	..	7
Disorderly Conduct.....	864	615	1,479
Embezzlement	2	..	2
Felonious Assault and Battery.....	21	1	22
Forgery.....	32	10	42
Fraud	2	..	2
Furious Driving.....	2	..	2
Fugitives from Justice.....	1	..	1
Gambling.....	2	..	2
Grand Larceny.....	69	33	102
Insanity	6	..	6
Indecent Exposure of Person.....	2	..	2
Intoxication	1,130	829	1,959
Juvenile Delinquents.....	9	3	12
Keeping Disorderly House	4	3	7
Misdemeanor.....	2	..	2
Malicious Mischief	6	..	6
Murder	2	..	2
Obtaining Goods by False Pretence.....	4	..	4
Opening Letters.....	1	..	1
Petit Larceny	142	75	217
Picking Pockets.....	8	2	10
Perjury.....	2	..	2
Riot	26	..	26
Robbing.....	17	..	17
Rape	1	..	1
Receiving Stolen Goods	3	..	3
Shooting.....	1	..	1
Seduction.....	1	..	1
Vagrancies.....	71	142	213
Violation Corporation Ordinances.....	14	..	14
Witnesses	4	..	4
Totals	2,624	1,769	4,393

TABLE G.

NATIVITY OF PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR 1863.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Australia.....	3	..	3
Ireland.....	7,390	10,960	18,350
United States.....	4,852	3,902	8,754
Germany.....	1,905	868	2,773
Greenland.....	1	..	1
England.....	622	403	1,025
Scotland.....	212	219	431
France.....	160	57	217
Canada.....	142	60	202
Italy.....	90	6	96
West Indies.....	33	1	34
Prussia.....	70	1	71
China.....	23	..	23
Nova Scotia.....	32	..	32
Austria.....	21	..	21
Poland.....	55	..	55
Sweden.....	61	..	61
Unknown.....	133	68	201
Norway.....	14	..	14
Switzerland.....	20	1	21
Wales.....	24	3	27
Cuba.....	7	..	7
Spain.....	28	2	30
Denmark.....	30	..	30
Russia.....	22	..	22
Belgium.....	24	..	24
South America.....	35	..	35
Africa.....	2	..	2
Mexico.....	3	..	3
Asia.....	16	1	17
Sandwich Islands.....	1	..	1
Totals	16,040	16,552	32,592

TABLE H.

*Classification Table of the Ages of the Male and Female Prisoners received
during the year 1863*

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years.....	1,238	403	1,641
From 15 to 20 years.....	1,707	1,650	3,357
“ 20 to 25 “	3,096	3,198	6,294
“ 25 to 30 “	2,457	3,792	6,249
“ 30 to 35 “	2,154	2,115	4,269
“ 35 to 40 “	1,455	2,321	3,776
“ 40 to 45 “	1,126	985	2,111
“ 45 to 50 “	1,000	1,039	2,039
“ 50 to 55 “	736	393	1,129
“ 55 to 60 “	525	365	890
“ 60 to 65 “	285	129	414
“ 65 to 70 “	179	111	290
Over 70 years	82	51	133
Totals.....	16,040	16,552	32,592

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

CITY PRISON, HALLS OF JUSTICE, }
 NEW YORK, Jan. 1st, 1863. }

*To the Honorable the Board of Commissioners of Public
 Charities and Correction :*

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to report to you the statistics of the Medical Department of the City Prison and its three branches, for the year 1863.

The total number of commitments to this institution during the past year was thirty-two thousand five hundred and ninety-two (32,592), and the number of deaths was thirty-eight (38), from the following causes, viz. :

Exhaustion	15
Phthisis Pulmonalis	1
Injury	1
Congestion of Brain	1
General Debility	5
Apoplexy	1
Compression of Brain.....	1
Delirium Tremens	5
Hydrothorax ..	1
Chronic Diarrhœa	1
Congestion of Liver	1

Convulsions	3
Epilepsy	1
Premature Birth	1
	<hr/>
	38

Of whom 26 were white males and 11 white females; 1 black male and 1 black female.

The number of those committed for examination for Insanity, Sickness, and Delirium Tremens, amounts to six hundred and sixteen (616), of which the following disposition has been made, viz.:

Discharged	152
Deceased	38
Sent to Commissioners of Emigration	34
" Island Hospital	54
" Lunatic Asylum	114
Sent out of County	35
Sent to Work House	132
" Alms House	45
" Colored Home	4
" City Hospital	2
" Sailor's Snug Harbor	1
" Bellevue Hospital	4
" House of Good Shepherd	1
	<hr/>
	616

Continued efforts have been made to relieve the County from the burthen of supporting such as were not properly

chargeable to it; the result, as shown by the foregoing table, is, that thirty-five persons were sent out of the County, and thirty-four others transferred to the Commissioners of Emigration.

During the past year four births have occurred within the Prison.

In closing this Report, I beg leave to return you my thanks for the continued confidence you place in my endeavors to fulfil the duties of my office.

ABBOTT HODGMAN, M. D.

RANDALL'S ISLAND.

NURSERY DEPARTMENT.

WARDEN'S OFFICE, Jan. 1st, 1864.

HON. SIMEON DRAPER, *President, and Commissioners Public Charities and Correction:*

GENTLEMEN — I hereby respectfully present to your Hon. Board the Annual Report of this Institution for the year 1863.

The following Report gives a condensed history of the admissions, discharges, elopements and deaths :

Remaining January 1st, 1863.....	884
Received during the year	1,653
	<hr/>
	2,537
Discharged	1,564
	<hr/>
	973
Eloped during the year	23
	<hr/>
	950
Died	107
	<hr/>
Remaining Dec. 31, 1863	843
Decrease.....	41

Among the deaths were two female adults, who were employed and paid as domestics.

CHILDREN INDENTURED.

The Report of children indentured, gives the following figures:

Boys	258
Girls	135
	———393

CHILDREN RETURNED TO RELATIVES.

Boys	610
Girls.....	350
	———960
Total children discharged.....	1,353

STATISTICS.

The usual tables are presented. The one marked "A" gives a detailed account of the admissions, discharges, elopements and deaths. The table marked "B" shows the cost of supporting each inmate. Table "C" contains the ages of the children admitted and discharged; the value of the farm and garden produce, and the amount raised, is shown in table "D." Table "E" gives the amount and value of mechanical inmate labor.

STORE DEPARTMENT.

The yearly statistics of the Store Department, with a

statement of the merchandise received and distributed, and amount of stock on hand January 1, 1864, I respectfully present.

TAILOR SHOP.

In the Tailoring Department, we have had 45 boys, who worked $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours a day, making the following articles, together with repairing 5,397 pieces. The shop, since the master tailor resigned, has been ordered closed, and our clothing has since been made and repaired on Blackwell's Island.

Jackets (Boys)	581
Pants "	773
Pantalette Suits.....	31
Chemise, Flannel.....	78
Shirts, Mens..	12
Coats.....	1
Vests	1
Sheets.....	10
Awnings and Cushions.....	2
Suspenders, pairs.....	1,322
Total.....	2,511 pieces.

GIRLS' SEWING DEPARTMENT.

The large girls, under the principal matron and her assistant, have manufactured the following articles, and delivered them to the store, together with articles repaired and altered.

Aprons.	1,755
Eye towels	1,214
Hand "	2

Table cloths.....	31
Sheets.....	117
Pillow cases.....	49
Chemise.....	477
“ Flannel.....	413
Drawers “.....	35
Cloaks.....	141
Straw hats, lined and bound.....	200
Rosettes, sewn on cape.....	202
Total.....	4,616 articles

manufactured, and 4,320 garments repaired.

FARM AND GARDEN.

The total Valuation of all Produce raised on Farm and Garden amounts to \$5,771 41.

VINEGAR.

In addition to the above we have manufactured 30 barrels of Vinegar, valued at \$5 per barrel.

EXPENSES.

You will perceive by the following Table an increase over the expenses of 1862.

It is needless to remark that the increase is owing to excessive high prices of all articles of provisions, clothing fuel. &c., &c.

1862.	1863.
Provisions.....\$24,157 54	Provisions.....\$23,825 52
Clothing and Bedding.. 5,835 92	Clothing and Bedding.. 8,929 98
Salaries..... 13,416 81	Salaries..... 12,857 60
Miscellaneous articles.. 12,510 73	Miscellaneous articles.. 19,340 41
Total.....\$55,921 00	Total.....\$64,953 51

SCHOOL.

393 children have received the benefits of education this year. And from information received from the heads of each department of the School, I believe they rank fully as high as the scholars of any other school under the management of the Board of Education.

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES.

Our thanks are due to the Rev. Dr. Peters, Rev. Father Schneider, the Sisters of Charity, Mr. F. S. Winston and daughters, Messrs. Stevens, McCrea, Reed, Shephard and others, who have been assiduous in administering to the spiritual welfare of the children.

VISITORS.

Prominent among the many thousand persons visiting this department during the year, may be mentioned the Admiral and Officers of Her Britannic Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain; the Admiral and Officers of His Imperial Highness the Emperor of all the Russias; the Admiral and Officers of the Emperor of France; the Admiral and Officers of the Queen of Spain; Officers of the Italian and Austrian Navies then in port, and the respective Consuls of said nations, with Admiral Farragut and many officers of our own navy, and the Bishop and Ministers of the Methodist Conference Convention.

The expressions of delight and satisfaction from all,

bear witness to the able manner in which this Department is conducted by your Hon. Board, and causes those who co-operate with you in carrying out your plans much pleasure.

The different holidays have been celebrated by the children in the large School Room, attended by your Hon. Board and a large concourse of spectators, on each occasion.

The good things furnished by you to them afforded great joy and satisfaction, and we cheerfully invite the public at any and all times to visit us, and investigate our management of affairs in this Department.

The bountiful supply of 800 baskets of strawberries, presented by Geo. W. McLean, Esq., to the children, caused their young hearts to be filled with gratitude and thanks to the donor. The girls desire to express their thanks to Mrs. A. H. Gibbons, who has made her 16th Annual Christmas Gift; also, to the ladies who accompanied her, for the very beautiful present of dolls on that day. To F. S. Winston, Esq., for his munificent donation of books, which were a valuable addition to the Library, previously presented by him to the children, add greatly to their sources of pleasure and amusement in their leisure hours.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

To the officers and matrons, one and all, for their active co-operation, in maintaining discipline, good order and cleanliness, and for the faithful performance of their duties, and cheerful discharge of the same, my thanks are due.

In concluding this Report, I would respectfully acknowledge the many obligations I am under to your Hon. Board, and the interest you have at all times manifested in the welfare of this Department, and the speedy manner in which my requisitions have been honored.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. H. STEPHENS,

Warden.

STORE DEPARTMENT, RANDALL'S ISLAND.

Stock on hand January 1st, 1863.....	\$7,644 31
By goods received from city.....	34,104 08
“ “ “ Blackwell's Island	17,840 77
“ “ “ Bellevue Hospital	1,148 69
“ “ “ Randall's Island	624 60
	<hr/>
	\$61,362 45

BY DISTRIBUTIONS.

To Randall's Island	\$52,095 96
“ Store Department, Randall's Island	168 74
“ Bellevue Hospital.....	75 04
“ Cash to Commissioners's Office.....	380 82
	<hr/>
	\$52,720 56
Stock on hand December 31, 1863	\$8,641 89

TABLE A.

MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS 1863.						DISCHARGES 1863.						ELOPEMENTS 1863.						DEATHS 1863.					
	MEN.	WOMEN.	BOYS.	GIRLS.	TOTAL.	NATIVE.	FOREIGN.	MEN.	WOMEN.	BOYS.	GIRLS.	TOTAL.	NATIVE.	FOREIGN.	WOMEN.	BOYS.	GIRLS.	TOTAL.	NATIVE.	FOREIGN.				
January.....	10	9	55	41	115	85	30	10	..	80	40	130	112	18	None	1	9	9	19	18	1			
February.....	7	..	52	28	87	71	16	5	13	52	30	100	70	30	..	..	4	4	8	8	..	
March.....	1	5	66	36	108	91	17	5	6	54	36	101	74	27	..	..	1	1	2	2	..	
April.....	9	3	63	35	110	94	16	7	1	59	30	97	81	16	..	..	4	2	6	6	..	
May.....	21	14	118	51	207	149	58	16	12	83	52	163	122	41	1	..	4	4	8	8	..			
June.....	14	6	84	50	154	128	26	10	11	58	30	109	81	28	7	..	8	3	11	11	..			
July.....	10	11	81	39	141	103	38	15	1	64	46	129	105	24	3	1	5	3	5	5	1			
August.....	9	10	112	66	197	165	32	1	6	80	39	126	110	16	8	2	5	3	8	8	..			
September.....	5	..	87	65	157	143	14	6	9	92	49	156	130	26	2	..	4	2	6	6	..			
October.....	..	7	72	52	131	114	17	11	4	113	58	186	161	25	1	1	13	6	19	19	..			
November.....	8	7	80	46	141	120	21	13	12	61	41	127	90	37	1	..	6	1	7	7	..			
December.....	11	5	59	30	105	81	24	22	15	69	34	140	94	46	..	..	3	4	7	7	..	
	105	80	929	539	1,653	1,344	309	121	90	868	485	1,564	1,230	334	23	20	3	263	42	107	105	2		

EOUS ARTICLES, ON RANDALL'S ISLAND, DURING THE

Miscellaneous Articles.	Monthly Cost.	Daily Cost.	Total Monthly Cost.	Total Daily Cost.
\$ c.	\$ C. M.	C. M.	\$ C. M.	\$ C. M.
2,113 30	2 49 5	8 0 $\frac{4}{10}$	6 15 4 $\frac{6}{10}$	19 8 $\frac{4}{10}$
1,121 57	1 35 7 $\frac{8}{10}$	4 8 $\frac{8}{10}$	5 47 9 $\frac{2}{10}$	19 4 $\frac{6}{10}$
1,141 38	1 39 0 $\frac{1}{10}$	4 4 $\frac{8}{10}$	5 49 8	17 7 $\frac{1}{10}$
2,167 78	2 65 9 $\frac{6}{10}$	8 8 $\frac{6}{10}$	6 84 7 $\frac{7}{10}$	22 8
643 09	74 6 $\frac{2}{10}$	2 4	5 18 2 $\frac{8}{10}$	16 7
580 54	64 9 $\frac{1}{10}$	2 1 $\frac{6}{10}$	4 79 3	15 9
1,169 57	1 32 9 $\frac{5}{10}$	4 2 $\frac{8}{10}$	5 15 0 $\frac{7}{10}$	16 6 $\frac{5}{10}$
600 52	54 9 $\frac{2}{10}$	1 7 $\frac{7}{10}$	4 39 2	14 1 $\frac{7}{10}$
2,296 88	2 47 1 $\frac{4}{10}$	8 2 $\frac{8}{10}$	6 59 2 $\frac{1}{10}$	21 9 $\frac{3}{10}$
983 18	1 10 3 $\frac{6}{10}$	3 2 $\frac{3}{10}$	7 10 5 $\frac{3}{10}$	21 9 $\frac{2}{10}$
976 20	1 01 3 $\frac{4}{10}$	3 2 $\frac{6}{10}$	5 77 5 $\frac{3}{10}$	18 6 $\frac{4}{10}$
5,546 40	6 41 9	20 7	11 48 6 $\frac{9}{10}$	36 8 $\frac{1}{10}$
\$19,340 41	\$22 18 5 $\frac{3}{10}$	72 2 $\frac{7}{10}$	\$74 45 7 $\frac{2}{10}$	\$2 42 5 $\frac{6}{10}$
\$1,611 70 $\frac{1}{12}$	\$1 84 8 $\frac{2}{10}$	6 0 $\frac{2}{12}$	\$6 20 4 $\frac{9}{12}$	20 2 $\frac{1}{12}$

TABLE A.

MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS 1863.						DISCHARGES 1863,						ELOPEMENTS 1863.						DEATHS 1863.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
	MEN.	WOMEN.	BOYS.	GIRLS.	TOTAL.	NATIVE.	FOREIGN.	MEN.	WOMEN.	BOYS.	GIRLS.	TOTAL.	NATIVE.	FOREIGN.	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	

[To face page 118.

COST OF EACH INMATE PER MONTH AND PER DAY FOR PROV

MONTH.	Average Numbers.	Provisions.	Monthly Cost.	Daily Cost.	Cl
		\$ C.	\$ C. M.	C. M.	
January	847	1,750 31	2 06 1 ⁶ / ₁₀	6 6 ⁵ / ₁₀	3
February	826	1,785 80	2 16 9 ¹ / ₁₀	7 7 ⁴ / ₁₀	5
March	821	1,912 80	2 32 9 ⁸ / ₁₀	7 5 ⁹ / ₁₀	3
April	815	1,881 14	2 30 8 ⁴ / ₁₀	7 6 ⁵ / ₁₀	4
May	861	2,256 78	2 62 1 ¹ / ₁₀	8 4 ⁷ / ₁₀	4
June	879	1,992 52	2 15 3	7 1 ⁸ / ₁₀	6
July	884	1,940 57	2 19 5 ¹ / ₁₀	7 0 ⁸ / ₁₀	3
August	911	2,061 70	2 26 3 ¹ / ₁₀	7 3 ¹ / ₁₀	3
September	929	1,956 42	2 10 5 ⁹ / ₁₀	7 0	7
October	891	2,399 56	2 69 1 ⁹ / ₁₀	8 6 ⁸ / ₁₀	1,8
November	862	2,017 54	2 34 0 ⁵ / ₁₀	7 5 ⁵ / ₁₀	1,0
December	864	1,870 38	2 16 7 ⁹ / ₁₀	6 9 ⁹ / ₁₀	1,5
Total	10,390	\$23,825 52	\$27 40 7 ⁴ / ₁₀	89 8 ⁵ / ₁₀	\$8,9
Average	865 ¹ / ₁₀	\$1,985 46	\$2 28 3 ¹ / ₁₀	7 4 ⁹ / ₁₀	\$7



TABLE C.—Ages of Children Admitted during 1863.

2 Years.	3 Years.		4 Years.		5 Years.		6 Years.		7 Years.		8 Years.		9 Years.		10 Years.		11 Years.		12 Years.		13 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Over 16 Years.		Total.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		
85	62	67	46	74	50	74	69	63	54	75	46	77	45	78	41	91	34	63	20	56	23	56	21	44	16	13	7	13	5929	539

Ages of Children Discharged during 1863.

2 Years.	3 Years.		4 Years.		5 Years.		6 Years.		7 Years.		8 Years.		9 Years.		10 Years.		11 Years.		12 Years.		13 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Over 16 Years.		Total.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		
68	50	54	51	68	57	75	65	77	50	75	43	78	40	85	36	90	33	67	24	70	22	64	21	44	17	9	6	30	12954	527

TABLE D.

*Amount and Value of Products of Farm and Garden, Randall's
Island, for 1863.*

Asparagus	300 bunches at 10c.....	\$30 00
Beans, String	200 bushels " 75c.....	150 00
" Lima.....	60 " " \$1 50.....	90 00
Beets	250 " " 38c.....	95 00
Cabbages	15,800 heads " 8c.....	1,264 00
Carrots	175 bushels " 30c.....	52 50
Cauliflower	500 heads " 10c.....	50 00
Celery	1,400 " " 3c.....	42 00
Cucumbers	200 " " 1c.....	2 00
Corn, Sweet.....	150 bushels " 40c.....	60 00
Egg Plant.....	300 " " 6c.....	18 00
Lettuce.....	6,000 heads " 1c.....	60 00
Melon, Musk.....	300 " " 15c.....	45 00
" Water.....	100 " " 12c.....	12 00
Manure.....	1,300 loads " 50c.....	650 00
Onions.....	70 bushels " \$1.....	70 00
Parsnips.....	70 " " \$3.....	21 00
Peas.....	100 " " \$1.....	100 00
Peppers...	3 " " \$3.....	9 00
Pumpkins	150 " " 25c.....	37 50
Potatoes	1,500 bushels " 87c.....	1,312 50
Pork, Fresh.....	7,418 pounds " 8c.....	593 44
Radishes.....	150 bunches " 1c.....	1 50
Tomatoes.....	150 bushels " \$1.....	150 00
Turnips, Rutabaga	300 " " 50c.....	150 00
" White.....	200 " " 25c.....	50 00
Shelled Beans.....	8 " " \$2.....	16 00
Salt Hay.....	20 tons " \$12.....	240 00
Upland Hay	20 " " \$20.....	400 00
Total		5,771 44

TABLE E.

*Amount and Value of Labor performed by Inmates on Randall's
Island during the year 1863.*

CARPENTERS' WORK.

833 days, general jobbing, at 75c..... \$624 75

BLACKSMITHS' WORK.

251 days, general jobbing, at \$1..... 251 00

PAINTERS' WORK.

234 days, general jobbing, at 75c..... 175 50

MASONS' WORK.

255 days, general jobbing, at \$1..... 255 00

Total, 1,573 days, valued at.....\$1,306 25

NURSERY HOSPITAL.

To the Hon. SIMEON DRAPER, President, and the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction :

GENTLEMEN—The following Annual Report of the Nursery Hospital, for the year 1863, is respectfully submitted :

Number of patients remaining January 1st, 1863.....	226
“ “ admitted during the year.....	1,362
“ “ discharged “ “ “	1,293
“ “ died “ “ “	105
“ “ remaining January 1st, 1864.....	190

In addition to the above mentioned number of deaths two have occurred among the adult inmates of the Island, viz.: Ellen Green, aged 40 years, of consumption; and Mary Sullivan, aged 40 years, of typhus fever.

Included in the above summary are eight idiots, who died in the Asylum. The whole number of deaths in the Nursery Hospital during the year, is 97. The per centage of mortality on the number treated is $6\frac{1}{10}$.

Annexed hereto are tables, showing the diseases of those who have died; the departments from which they have been admitted; the number received from each, with

the number of deaths ; the ages of those admitted and of those deceased ; and the length of time those who have died were resident on the Island before admission to the hospital.

A severe epidemic of measles prevailed in the months of January, February and March, and cases have continued to occur during the greater part of the year. There have been a few cases of typhus and typhoid fever. Small pox has not appeared in the Institution.

The average census of the Hospital is 202. The number of inmates of the Hospital has not been diminished in proportion to the reduced numbers on the Island, for the reason that, while the healthy and vigorous children have been selected and removed to homes in the country, the sickly and feeble have remained for care and treatment, and also because of the large number of sick that have been received from the city, and its various charitable institutions, during the year.

Doctors Myers and Tozier, of Bellevue College, kindly volunteered their services to aid me during the early part of January. Doctors Robinson and Kitredge have been my assistants the greater part of the year. Dr. Hayunga was appointed, but resigned after a short service, to enter the navy as assistant surgeon. Each of these

gentlemen have rendered me efficient service in the discharge of the duties of this office.

HENRY N. WHITTELEY, M. D.

January 1st, 1864.

TABLE OF THE DISEASES OF THOSE WHO DIED.

Bright's Disease of the Kidneys		Brought forward.....	48
with Serous Apoplexy.....	2	Pleuro Pneumonia.....	5
Cachexia Scrofulosa.....	9	Pneumonia.....	6
" Syphilitica.....	1	" Tubercular.....	3
" with Paralysis.....	1	" with Convulsions..	1
Caries Vertibrarum.....	2	" " Canc. Oris..	2
" with Psoas Abscess....	1	Rubeola with Canc. Oris.....	9
Convulsions.....	1	Rubeola with Cynanchæ Troch-	
" with Congestion of		ialis.....	1
Brain.....	1	Rubeola with Diarrhoea.....	1
Convulsions with Congestion		" " Ileo Colitis....	3
of Lungs.....	1	" " Morbus Coxarius	1
Cynanchai Trachælis.....	1	Reubeola with Pleuro-pneu-	
Epilipsy with Pneumonia....	1	monia.....	5
Febris Typhus.....	2	Reubeola with Phthisis Pul-	
" Typhoid.....	2	monalis.....	5
Hydrocephalus.....	2	Reubeola with Pneumonia....	9
Ileo Colitis.....	3	Tuberculosis.....	4
Marasmus.....	4	Tuberculosis with Cardiac	
Meningitis.....	3	Dropsy.....	1
Phthisis Pulmonalis.....	11	Tuberculosis with Canc. Oris..	1
Carried forward.....	48	Total.....	105

Table showing the Number of Children Admitted and Deceased from each Department of the Nursery.

	ADMITTED.	DECEASED.
Admitted from the City and Quarantine.....	478	75
“ “ Infant Nursery	181	9
“ “ Small Boys' Nursery.....	330	5
“ “ Girls' Nursery.....	65	3
“ “ Large Boys' Nursery.....	300	5
“ “ Idiot House.....	8	8
Total.....	1,362	105

Table showing the Ages of Children who have been Admitted and of those who have Died.

	ADMITTED.	DECEASED.
Admitted between 1 and 2 years of age.....	4	3
“ “ 2 and 3 “ “	170	43
“ “ 3 and 4 “ “	164	21
“ “ 4 and 5 “ “	174	8
“ “ 5 and 6 “ “	189	7
“ “ 6 and 12 “ “	544	15
“ “ 12 and upwards.....	117	8
Total	1,362	105

Table showing the Time of Residence on the Island before Admission to the Hospital, of those who have been Admitted and of those who have Died.

	ADMITTED.	DECREASED.
Residence on the Island less than 5 days.....	226	31
“ “ “ from 5 to 10 days	53	7
“ “ “ “ 10 to 20 “	186	21
“ “ “ “ 20 to 30 “	95	14
“ “ “ “ 1 to 2 months.....	168	4
“ “ “ “ 2 to 3 “	122	3
“ “ “ “ 3 to 4 “	78	3
“ “ “ “ 4 to 12 “	212	12
“ “ “ one year and over	222	10
Total.....	1,362	105

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL BOARD

OF

BELLEVUE AND BLACKWELL'S ISLAND HOSPITALS.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, *December 31st*, 1863.

The Medical Board of Bellevue and Blackwell's Island Hospitals respectfully submit to the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction their report for 1863.

The following very complete and instructive analysis of the deaths in Bellevue Hospital, for the year 1863, has been politely furnished the Medical Board by the Warden, John E. White, Esq.:

CASES TREATED DURING THE YEAR.

Typhus and Typhoid Fever cases treated	526
Police and Accident cases treated	836
Obstetrical cases treated.....	455
Infants born and treated.....	419
All other cases treated.....	5,409
Total number of cases treated during the year.....	7,645

STATEMENT OF DEATHS.

Deaths from Typhus and Typhoid Fever.....	123
Deaths from Injuries, Accidents, &c., (all Coroners' cases).....	248
Deaths from Childbirth and Puerperal Fever.....	6

Deaths of Infants born during the year.....	44
Deaths from all other causes, for the year.....	443
Total number of Deaths for the year.....	864

The above tables show that there were 864 deaths in 7,645 general medical and surgical cases treated during the year, or about 1 death in every 9 general medical and surgical cases treated.

They also show the following result:

1	Death in every 4	27-100 cases of Typhus and Typhoid Fever treated.
1	"	" 3 7-10 Police and Accident cases treated.
1	"	" 76 Obstetrical cases treated.
1	"	" 9 5-10 Infants born and treated.

The foregoing ratio of deaths from Typhus and Typhoid Fever has been largely increased, by the fact that a number of the cases were not brought to the Hospital until almost past recovery—dying a short time after admission—as will be seen by the following statement:

Total number of Deaths from Typhus and Typhoid Fever.....	123
<i>Deduct—</i>	
Died in a few hours after admission.....	4
“ on second day after admission.....	12
“ on third and fourth days after admission.....	17
“ on fifth and sixth days after admission.....	17
Total number died during the first six days after admission.....	50
Total Deaths after the first six days.....	73
Total cases of Fever treated during the year.....	526
Deduct Deaths occurring the first six days.....	50
Total cases treated over six days.....	476

Being 73 deaths in 476 cases treated longer than six days, or 1 death in every $6\frac{5}{10}$ cases.

Again :

Total number of deaths from Fever for year.....	123
Deduct the number of deaths occurring the first fifteen days.....	79
Total number of Deaths after the first fifteen days.	<u>44</u>
Total number of cases of Fever treated for the year.....	526
Deduct number of deaths occurring the first fifteen days	79
Total number of cases treated over fifteen days.....	<u>447</u>

Being 44 deaths in 447 cases of fever treated over 15 days, or 1 death in every $10\frac{16}{100}$ cases treated 15 days and over.

The following statistics are furnished from the Island Hospital :

Patients remaining December 31st, 1862.....	763
“ admitted during 1863.....	6,668
“ discharged “	6,141
“ died “	647
“ remaining December 31st, 1863.....	643

The tables of causes of death in both Hospitals are appended to this report.

From the foregoing statistics it appears that the general rate of mortality in Bellevue Hospital, for 1863, was about 11 per cent., and in the Island Hospital nearly 9 per cent. There have been two causes of a high rate of mortality in Bellevue Hospital during the past year, viz. ;

the riots and the prevalence of typhus fever. There was the unusual number of 248 coroners' and police cases, representing a class of accidents that are rarely subject to treatment.

If these cases are subtracted from the aggregate amount of mortality, the rate is about 8 per cent.; a low mortality for any general hospital. Another class of cases is also generally deducted from the mortality, viz., phthisis; if this were done we should have a mortality of only 6 per cent. But even this does not give a correct view of the success of treatment in this Hospital, for it still includes a large number of deaths from diseases which are recognized as incurable. Such are Bright's disease, cirrhosis, cancer, fatty degeneration of internal organs, &c. If now we exclude all the foregoing from the aggregate mortality, and leave only those deaths from diseases which are curable, the mortality stands at about 4 per cent.—the very minimum of Hospital mortality.

The Medical Board have to deplore the loss of no less than five members of the resident Medical Staff, from fever. They were all young men of great promise in their profession, having been chosen after a rigid examination. They may be considered the flower of the graduating classes of our several medical colleges, and the fairest representatives of the rising generation of medical men. The death

of such men is not only a loss to the Hospital and to the profession, but, in the highest and noblest sense, an irreparable loss to American communities. After long and patient toil in the acquisition of medical knowledge, inspired with the most honorable ambition for usefulness, and when about to resume the responsibilities of professional life, they were stricken down by disease contracted while in the discharge of their official duties. No heroism is more worthy of applause, whether in the walks of philanthropy or on the battle-field, than that exhibited by these young men. Day or night they have performed their duties faithfully, in the face of danger, from which the majority of men shrink with horror.

But the sickness and death in the resident staff represents only a tithe of the mortality and sickness from fever in these Hospitals. Nurses, attendants, and patients with other diseases, have contracted the fever in the wards, and have either died or suffered severe sickness. Nor is this a novel occurrence. Nearly every winter we witness a repetition of these melancholy scenes, and we have no reason to anticipate an exemption in the future, without a radical change. In view of these facts, we beg to submit for your consideration the following statements :

The lack of proper ventilation in the Bellevue Hospital is a

most serious evil. In no ward of the entire building is there that free circulation of fresh air which the sick require ; nor is it sufficient to prevent the constant accumulation of the causes of those low forms of disease so prevalent in hospitals.

A ward cannot be considered well ventilated that is not constantly flooded with fresh air. Not only should the volume of air in the room be hourly changed, but every corner and every bed should be flushed with pure air. Hospitals have been described as the graves of the inmates, and the term will be aptly applied until proper ventilation is secured. Patients enter poorly ventilated hospitals, with simple diseases or wounds, only to die from the poison of the hospital. A new and far more fatal disease complicates the original affection. But a hospital may be rendered, by proper ventilation, as healthful a residence for the sick as the best house in the community.

The present system of ventilation in Bellevue Hospital secures a very free escape of foul air, but there is no provision for a supply of fresh air, except at the windows. In the summer season the windows answer a good purpose ; they are kept almost constantly open, and extending down nearly to the floor, they admit that flushing of the floor, beds and corners, with fresh air, so essential to good ven-

tilation. But when cold weather approaches the attendants close them, and in spite of every effort of the medical officers, they will most of the time keep them firmly closed. As a consequence, while the hospital is comparatively free from typhoid fevers during the summer, with the first cold weather these affections make their appearance, and add largely to the aggregate mortality.

Again, fever must be regarded and treated as a contagious and infectious disease. It cannot safely be introduced into a general hospital with any more propriety than small pox, measles, or scarlet fever. It is in vain to endeavor to limit it to fever wards ; in spite of the most rigid non-intercourse of patients, it will spread to adjacent rooms, and finally pervade the whole building. Nor indeed is it proper to confine fever to an ordinary ward, poorly ventilated and cleansed, and compel any human being to attend the sick inmates. It is creating a fever nest which no one can visit with impunity.

Fever cases, for their proper treatment, demand the utmost freedom of ventilation ; the open air or rude tents, exposed to the sun and winds, are preferable to a dwelling, and give far the largest per centage of cures. Fever also requires skilful nursing—in no disease does proper nursing tell more powerfully upon the final issue of the case. It requires also special medical care, as much as the most accurately defined specialty in practice.

Entertaining these views, and with the sad record of sickness and mortality during the past year among the resident medical staff, nurses and attendants, from fever brought to this hospital for treatment, the Medical Board are led to recommend, that provision be made to isolate fever patients. In no way can this be effectually secured without opening a separate building for fever. We would advise that a location be selected on one of the islands, with suitable exposure to sun and winds, and a pavilion hospital be erected which will accommodate fifty patients. The structure should be of wood, single story, with means of ventilation the most ample, and having attached kitchen, water closets, bath rooms, laundry, &c. Such a building can be erected very quickly, at a trifling cost, and be a perfect quarantine, safe for patients and attendants.

The Medical Board beg to call the attention of the Commissioners to the condition of the pavement and flagging of Twenty-sixth street. Patients suffering severe injuries are subjected to unnecessary pain (of which they make loud complaints) while approaching the hospital along Twenty-sixth street, for several blocks. The flagging along the hospital wall in Twenty-sixth street should be relaid of the full width of the walk ; at present it is almost impassable much of the winter. The city authorities would doubtless lay a smooth Belgian pavement, and relay the flagging, if requested.

The resident Physicians and Surgeons of both hospitals have, with one exception, performed their duties in a most praiseworthy manner. The skill and attention displayed by them is highly commendable, and augurs well for their future career.

The Committee also take great pleasure in noticing the uniform attention to duty and courtesy exhibited by the secular officers of the several hospitals during the past year.

The custom of transferring certain classes of cases from Bellevue to Blackwell's Island has been adopted and carried out this year, and with excellent effect on the patients.

The Library and Museum are in good condition, and are being gradually enlarged.

Clinical instruction has been given, as usual, during the year, and, it is believed, has been received with satisfaction and profit by the numerous students who have attended the colleges of our city. The number of those attending Bellevue Hospital has ranged from four to six hundred, and at Blackwell's Island has ranged about one hundred and fifty. It is due to the Board of Commissioners to say, that every facility in their power has been afforded by them for access to the hospital there. The

days of instruction are generally two in each week, one medical and the other surgical. The steamboat which transfers stores to the Island has been made to time her trips to suit their convenience.

The Committee respectfully suggest to the Board, that the main officers be directed hereafter to report to it in full, on the day of monthly meeting, in December of each year, in order that the substance of their various statements be incorporated into a general report from the Board to the Commissioners; as the custom now is, all their officers report directly to the Commissioners, and the Board is left entirely ignorant of the manner in which they have discharged their duties, and of the facts required to base suggestions for improvement, or even to form an opinion upon the management. In their opinion, the reports of all the officers should be made to it, and accompany the report of the Board to the Commissioners.

(Signed,)

ISAAC WOOD, M. D.,
President of the Board.

JOHN W. GREEN, M. D.,
Secretary.

APPENDIX.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, }
 NEW YORK, January 1st, 1864. }

To the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital :

GENTLEMEN—The following is the Annual Report of patients remaining in Hospital, admissions, births, discharges and deaths, for the year ending December 31st, 1863 :

Total number of Patients remaining in Hospital, January 1st, 1863, as per report of that date.....	626
Total number of admissions during the year.....	6,600
“ “ births “ “ ...	419
	— 7,019
“ “ Patients treated during the year.....	7,645
Number discharged during the year.....	6,021
“ of Deaths “ “	864
	— 6,885
Total number of Patients remaining in Hospital under treatment December 31st, 1863....	760

JOHN E. WHITE,
Warden.

RETURN OF DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1863.

Aneurism of the Aorta.....	4	Brought forward.....	252
Apoplexy.....	20	Disease of Liver and Kidneys.....	1
Aneurism.....	2	“ Kidneys.....	1
Asthenia.....	1	Dysentery.....	2
Asthenia a-Potu.....	2	Diarrhoea.....	7
Abscess.....	11	“ Chronic.....	16
Amputation.....	1	Disease of Liver.....	1
Abortion.....	1	Degeneration of Liver.....	1
Anemia.....	1	Dislocation of Shoulder.....	1
Arthritis.....	1	Dropsy.....	1
Burns.....	19	Disease of Spine.....	1
Bronchitis.....	4	Emphysema.....	5
“ Capillary.....	3	Erysipelas of Leg.....	1
Bright's Disease.....	75	Exhaustion.....	4
“ “ and Cirrhosis..	2	Effusion of Fluid in the Pleu- ral Cavities.....	1
“ “ and Hypertro- phy of Heart.....	1	Emphysema.....	1
“ “ and Hernia...	1	Epilepsy.....	2
Convulsions.....	2	Erysipelas.....	1
Cirrhosis.....	18	Fever, Typhus.....	92
“ and Apoplexy.....	1	“ Typhoid.....	12
Congestion of Brain.....	4	“ Puerperal.....	2
Compression of Brain.....	2	Fracture of Skull.....	6
Cholaemia.....	1	“ Leg.....	1
Carcinoma.....	3	“ Spine.....	2
“ of Stomach.....	1	Fatty Liver.....	4
“ of Liver.....	1	Fatty Degeneration of Liver.....	3
Cardiac Disease.....	15	“ “ Heart.....	4
Cancer of Stomach.....	1	Fever, Intermittent.....	1
“ Breast.....	1	Gastro Enteritis.....	1
“ Uterus.....	1	Gunshot Wound.....	6
“ Sub Maxilla.....	1	Gangrene of Lungs.....	7
Cholera.....	1	Gangrene.....	1
Cystitis.....	3	Hemorrhage.....	1
Contusion.....	1	Hypertrophy of Heart.....	1
Cirrhosis of Liver.....	3	Hip Joint Disease.....	1
Concussion, with compression of the Brain.....	1	Hydrophobia.....	1
Croup.....	1	Hydatitis of Liver.....	1
Coup de Soleil.....	18	Hemorrhage of Lungs.....	1
Caries of Knee.....	1	Hydro Pneumo Thorax.....	1
Cholera Infantum.....	1	Hydrothorax.....	1
“ Morbus.....	1	Hospital Gangrene and Ex- haustion.....	1
Cardiac, with Bright's Disease.....	1	Hydrocephalus.....	1
Cholera.....	1	Injuries.....	56
Delirium Tremens.....	14	Intemperance.....	4
“ “ and Erysi- pelas.....	1	Insanity.....	1
Debauch.....	1	Imperforate Anno.....	2
Diphtheria.....	2	Intermittent Fever.....	..
		Intemperance and Syphilis...	1
Carried forward.....	252	Carried forward.....	515

RETURN OF DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1863—(Concluded.)

Brought forward.....	515	Brought forward.....	785
Laryngitis.....	1	Phthisis and Dysentery.....	1
Meningitis, secondary.....	12	“ and Bright's Disease.....	3
Meningitis.....	11	“ and Pneumonia.....	1
Marasmus.....	29	“ and Pulmonalis.....	16
Morbus Coxarius.....	1	“ and Fatty Liver and	
Mania-a-Potu.....	1	Bright's Disease....	1
Meningitis, Acute.....	7	Perforation of Intestines....	1
“ Sub-acute.....	20	Pericarditis.....	5
Metritis.....	3	“ Sub-acute.....	2
Metritis Endo.....	1	Pleurisy, Chronic.....	1
Old Age.....	1	Peritonitis.....	8
Odema Pulmonalis.....	3	“ Chronic.....	8
“ of Lungs.....	1	Pneumo Hydro Thorax.....	2
Pleuro Pneumonia.....	3	Paralysis.....	1
Pneumonia.....	27	Pleurisy.....	2
“ Double.....	1	Pyelitis, Chronic.....	1
“ and Bright's Dis-		Resection of Shoulder Joint..	1
ease.....	1	Ramolissement Cerebre.....	1
“ and Acute Dysen-		Suicides.....	2
tery.....	1	Softening of Brain.....	1
“ and Pleurisy.....	2	Stab Wound.....	2
Paraplegia.....	1	Stricture.....	2
Pyemia.....	1	Syncope.....	2
Phlegmonous Erysipelas....	5	Syphilis.....	1
Puerperal Peritonitis.....	2	“ Tertiary.....	1
Pneumonia and Cirrhosis of		“ Secondary.....	1
Liver.....	1	Senectus.....	2
Perforation of Diaphragm...	1	Shock following surgical ope-	
Puerperal Menia.....	1	ration.....	1
Phlebitis.....	1	Scalds.....	1
Phthisis.....	129	Scorbutus.....	1
“ and Secondary Men-		Tetanus.....	3
ingitis.....	1	Typhoid Pneumonia.....	2
“ and Gangrene of		Uremia.....	4
of Lungs.....	1	Ulceration of Larynx.....	2
Carried forward.....	785	Total.....	864

**ANNUAL REPORT OF ISLAND HOSPITAL,
FOR THE YEAR 1863.**

Patients remaining December 31st, 1862.....	763	
“ admitted during 1863	6,668	
		———— 7,431
“ discharged	6,141	
“ died.....	647	
		———— 6,788
		————
“ remaining December 31st, 1863.....	643	

Diseases of those who Died, According to the Hospital Register of Deaths.

Angina Pectoris.....	1	Gluteal Abscess.....	1
Aneurism of Aorta.....	1	Hemiplegia.....	2
Apoplexy.....	7	Hepatitis.....	1
Ascites.....	5	Hip Disease.....	1
Asthma.....	1	Inflammation of the Bowels..	1
Brain, Congestion of.....	1	Injury to Spine.....	1
Bright's Disease.....	55	Insanity.....	1
Bronchitis, Capillary.....	2	Lupas Exedeus.....	1
Cardiac Disease.....	6	Mania Puerperal.....	1
Carcinoma.....	12	Marasmus.....	1
Cholaemia.....	2	Measles.....	1
Chorea.....	1	Meningitis, Sub-acute.....	14
Cirrhosis.....	2	Paralysis.....	5
Cystitis.....	1	Pericarditis.....	2
Debility and Age.....	25	Peritonitis.....	1
Delirium Tremens.....	46	Phlebitis.....	1
Dementia.....	1	Phthisis.....	251
Diarrhoea, Chronic.....	42	Pleurisy.....	2
Dysentery.....	15	Pneumonia.....	15
Epilepsy.....	3	Pyæmia.....	3
Erysipelas.....	10	Rheumatism, Chronic.....	1
Fatty Degeneration of the		Scalp Wound.....	2
Heart.....	3	Scorbutus.....	5
Fatty Degeneration of Liver..	1	Synovitis.....	2
Fever, Intermittent.....	1	Syphilis, Tertiary.....	17
“ Puerperal.....	2	Tetanus.....	1
“ Typhoid.....	28	Unrecorded (some Coroners'	
“ Typhus.....	24	cases).....	9
Gangrene, Hospital.....	2		
“ of the Lung.....	4	Total.....	647

SMALL POX HOSPITAL REPORT,
FOR THE YEAR 1863.

Patients remaining December 31st, 1862.....	22	
“ admitted during 1863	187	
	<hr/>	209
“ discharged.....	172	
“ died	18	
	<hr/>	190
	<hr/>	
“ remaining December 31st, 1863	19	

Diseases of those who Died.

Pneumonia.....	2
Variola Confluens.....	16
	<hr/>
Total	18

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

OFFICERS—January 1st, 1864.

JOHN E. WHITE, *Warden.*
JOHN FREY, *Apothecary.*
NORMAN DART, *Clerk.*
JOHN KING, *Engineer.*
EMMA RIDDLE, *Matron.*

MEDICAL BOARD.

Consulting Physicians.

ISAAC WOOD, M. D., *President.*
JOHN T. METCALFE, M. D.

Visiting Physicians.

ALONZO CLARK, M. D.
ISAAC E. TAYLOR, M. D.
GEORGE T. ELLIOT, M. D.
B. FORDYCE BARKER, M. D.
BENJ. W. MCCREADY, M. D.
ALFRED L. LOOMIS, M. D.
JOHN W. GREENE, M. D.
THEODORE G. THOMAS, M. D.
AUSTIN FLINT, M. D.

Consulting Surgeons.

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.
ALEX'R H. STEPHENS, M. D.

Visiting Surgeons.

JAMES R. WOOD, M. D.
LEWIS A. SAYRE, M. D.
STEPHEN SMITH, M. D.
WILLARD PARKER, M. D.
ALEXANDER B. MOTT, M. D.
CARL THEO. MEIER, M. D.
JOHN W. S. GOULEY, M. D.
FRANK H. HAMILTON, M. D.
JOHN J. CRANE, M. D.
WM. H. CHURCH, M. D.

HOUSE STAFF.

House Physicians.

IRVING W. LYON, M. D.
FRANCIS DELAFIELD, M. D.
J. B. LUCE, M. D.
H. G. OLMSTEAD, M. D.

Senior Assistants.

GEORGE ENGS, M. D.
GEORGE H. PORTER, M. D.
S. D. WADSWORTH, M. D.
WILLIAM LEE, M. D.

House Surgeons.

J. W. SOUTHWORTH, M. D.
E. L. MOLA, M. D.
J. V. LAUDERDALE, M. D.

Senior Assistants.

J. G. SMITH, M. D.
R. M. WYCKOFF, M. D.
E. O. ROWE, M. D.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WARDEN.

*To the Hon. The Board of Commissioners of Public Charities
and Correction :*

GENTLEMEN — I respectfully present the following
Annual Report of this Institution, for the year ending
December 31st, 1863:

The total number of patients remaining in the hospital on January 1st, 1862, as per report of that date, was	626
The number of admissions for the year (including 419 births) were	7,019
The total number of patients treated during the year	7,645
The number discharged, cured and re- lieved for the year, were	6,021
The number of deaths for the year, were	864 6,885
The number of patients remaining in hospital under treatment on December 31st, 1863	760

The above number of deaths include 248 coroner's
cases, a large increase on the previous year—the in-

crease being in part owing to a number of deaths, the result of the riots—which took place in this city during the month of July—and partly owing to the increased number of accidents, and other cases of serious injuries, brought to the Institution by the police, amounting for the year to the large number of 836.

As in my previous Report, I annex a statement showing the number of monthly admissions of patients, and the births, discharges and deaths, for each month during the year, with the nativities of the several persons admitted.

I also annex the names and amount of the annual salaries paid to the employees, and a schedule showing the cost of the improvements made by your Board—for carpenters' and mason work, painting and repairs, plumbing, steam-fittings, &c., with the cost of the materials furnished for such work—and also a list of the articles made by the patients for use in the wards, and for their own summer and winter wear.

I have also annexed a table showing, separately, the average cost of each inmate of the Institution for the year 1863, per month and per day, for provisions, clothing and bedding, salaries, liquors and medicines, coal, and miscellaneous articles.

I would particularly refer to the gratifying result presented by this table in the economy and management of the Institution by your Board.

With coal at double its former price, and the cost of every article of provisions, drugs, medicines and liquors, clothing, bedding, &c., greatly enhanced, your Board, by strict economy and close attention to the expenditure of every department of the Institution, has kept the average expenses of each inmate even below that of the previous year.

A number of improvements and repairs have been made since the date of my former report.

One of the large cellars under the Institution has been fitted up as an ice house, capable of containing over 150 tons of ice. This improvement will enable your Board to put in a sufficiency of ice to supply the hospital during the summer, and prevent the necessity of purchasing at the high price ice has been sold during the warm season.

The mason work of the four old steam boilers of the Institution having given way, they have been re-set in a substantial manner, with improvements in the air chambers; and the boilers themselves have been strengthened and braced; and it is believed that a large amount

of coal will be saved by the new improvement introduced.

All the beds throughout the Institution have been changed and made over during the past year, in order to add to the comfort of the patients as well as to improve the sanitary condition of the Institution ; and for the same object, the ceilings of the several wards, the closets, bath rooms and entries, &c., have been at short intervals whitewashed and thoroughly cleansed—two parties of women having been kept constantly engaged in this work of cleansing and whitewashing.

The increased number of typhus fever cases admitted to the hospital this year, to which I more particularly refer in another part of this report, rendered even more necessary than usual this extra care to keep the wards in a cleanly and healthy state. One evidence of the good effects of this care, has been the ridding the hospital almost altogether this year of rats, which used to infest it in former years, and which cost your Board when you first took charge some hundreds of dollars to exterminate.

There have been made and painted in this Institution during the past year, by our pauper inmates, some 1,284 coffins, supplying this Institution, and in a measure the out-door poor and the Colored Home,

During the summer months tents have been put up on the grounds of the Institution, for the accommodation of cases of amputation and other surgical patients requiring a free circulation of air.

They have been found of great benefit in such cases, tending much to the recovery of the patients placed in them; and I would respectfully recommend that permanent hospital tents, to the number of ten or twelve, be erected on the hospital grounds.

On one side of the Institution facing the north, no shutters or blinds had been put, and the patients in those wards were annoyed by the too strong glare of light. This defect your Board has remedied, by putting inside lattice blinds on the windows of all the wards needing them.

Another improvement, for the comfort of the patients, has been adopted this season by your Board, in attaching to all the beds of the very sick patients iron mosquito frames, giving a light and pleasant appearance to the beds, and freeing the poor sick patients from the great annoyance of flies and mosquitoes.

A Store Department has been fitted up, separate from that for the daily supply of the wards.

A large amount of work has been done in the Engi-

neer's Department, in keeping all our extensive steam pipes, steam coils, hot and cold water, and gas pipes, in thorough order and repair. Also, a large amount of painting, carpenter's and mason work, has been done by our pauper inmates, necessary to keep all the wards of the Hospital, and its various departments, in proper repair and in a cleanly and healthy state.

As in previous years, the Institution has been visited by distinguished medical and other gentlemen, from various parts of this country and from Europe, and they have uniformly expressed the opinion that it compared favorably, as a purely charitable institution, with some of the best hospitals in Europe; and many of the police and other regulations established by your Board have been approved and adopted in our military hospitals by the U. S. Surgeon General.

A large number of articles for patients' use, and for use in the wards, have been made by the inmates during the past year, as will be seen by the schedule annexed—though a large amount of work done, in the necessary repairs to the bedding and clothing of patients, cannot appear by such schedule.

The very high price of every article of dry goods has rendered great economy necessary in the manufacture of new articles.

A large amount of liquor has been seized at our gate, which was being smuggled in to the sick patients and others, but not as much as in former years, the strict rules against liquor being brought in by visitors to patients being more generally known and observed.

It will be seen that there is an increase in the average number of patients for the year just past, as compared with the previous year.

This is in part to be attributed to the large number of sick and disabled soldiers discharged from the army ; and, it is to be presumed, that the same cause will continue to operate and increase the number of sick to be provided for by your Department.

The average daily number of inmates in 1862 was 754. The average daily number in 1863 was 838. The average daily cost of each inmate in 1862 was 25 cents and 7 mills, and this year it is 24 cents and 7 mills.

This result, as before stated, shows most favorably, when it is recollected that we have passed through a year of unexampled high prices on all the necessaries of life. This saving has been made also without depriving our patients of a single comfort provided for them in other years ; indeed, in many things, such as eggs, wines and brandies, the supply for the very sick has been increased,

for the great number of typhus fever patients rendered it necessary to do so.

And I desire respectfully to call the attention of your Board to this great increase of typhus fever in this Institution.

I annex a schedule, showing the number of fever cases received and treated in our fever wards for each month during the year just past. It will be seen from it that we have treated in this Institution during the year the very large number of 526 fever cases—325 females and 201 males; the number each month increasing, the largest number received in any one month being in December, 65 cases.

The natural and inevitable result of receiving every month, for a year, so large a number of fever cases, has been, that it has begun to show itself in some of the other wards of the Institution, and those among the best ventilated and open wards of the Hospital.

One of the results of this increase of typhus fever, to be deeply regretted, has been the loss, during the year, of several deserving members of our house staff of physicians and surgeons.

Drs. Cook, King, and Olmsted, resident members of our house staff, have died during the year, of this disease,

taken in our wards while in the discharge of their several duties.

They were young, intelligent and skillful physicians, with ambition to distinguish themselves in the profession to which they promised to be an ornament.

Dr. Shiverick, assistant to one of the members of our Medical Board, Dr. Flint, also died lately of this fever, taken while visiting our wards.

Drs. Rowe and Wyckoff, members of our present house staff, are now dangerously ill with typhus fever.

Some of our nurses and orderlies, and other employees have, I regret to say, also died of this disease during the past year, taken while in the discharge of their duties.

I have referred particularly to this subject of typhus fever, as not only are we receiving an increased number of cases into the Institution, but, from the new localities from which the patients are now brought, it would seem to be spreading in the city, requiring the attention of the proper authorities.

Before closing my report, I desire respectfully to call the attention of your Board to the pavement of Twenty-sixth street, from Fourth avenue to this Institution. It is often out of repair, but even when repaired, it is rough and uneven.

We receive, daily and nightly, cases of severe injuries and very sick patients, brought in by the Police and others, on wagons and carts, and I feel confident if the proper authorities could see those poor patients trying to steady their broken and fractured limbs, while being driven and shaken over the rough stones of the street, that they would not hesitate to have it laid with the Belgian pavement.

More than seven thousand sick and injured persons were brought over this street to this Institution alone during the last year.

It might also properly be said, that the city owed this improvement to the physicians and surgeons, who at all hours of the day or night come here to attend the poor sick of our city, without fee or compensation.

But I deem the relief it would afford our suffering poor, alone, a sufficient reason to make this a necessary improvement.

I send you with this report that of Mr. Frey, Apothecary, which shows, in detail, the expenditure of his Department, and also the stock of medicines and liquors now on hand, which exceed by over three thousand dollars the stock on hand on January 1st, 1863.

I desire, in conclusion, to return thanks for the very

faithful manner in which the spiritual wants of the poor patients in this Institution have been attended to by the Rev. Fathers Orsinego and Larkin, of the Catholic Church, and the Rev. Mr. Mahan and the Rev. Mr. Phelps, of the Episcopal Church, and the Rev. Mr. Roliffson and Mr. S. M. Ostrander.

It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the strict attention paid by the house staff of physicians and surgeons to the sick placed under their care, performing their duties with fidelity, while several of their number were stricken down by sickness contracted at the bedside of the poor patients they were called upon to attend.

The duties of Mr. Frey, Apothecary, and Mr. King, Engineer, have, I am glad to say, been performed with regard to the interest of the Institution, and in a satisfactory manner.

The Matron and other employees have also satisfactorily performed their several duties.

My thanks are due to your Board for prompt attention to every suggestion for the comfort and welfare of the patients and the improvement of the Institution.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN E. WHITE, *Warden.*

January 1st, 1864.

ADMISSIONS, BIRTHS, DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS, DURING THE YEAR 1863.

1863.	ADMISSIONS AND BIRTHS.						DISCHARGES.						DEATHS.												
	ADMISSIONS.			BIRTHS.			Total.	Natives.	Foreigners.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Natives.	Foreigners.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Natives.	Foreigners.		
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Men.	Women.																		Boys.	Girls.
January...	244	278	3	2	15	9	551	140	411	157	178	12	13	277	83	277	29	25	1	0	55	10	45		
February...	191	193	1	0	17	14	416	100	316	183	191	23	13	316	94	316	28	21	2	0	51	14	37		
March....	230	245	1	4	18	19	517	145	372	200	234	19	17	470	125	345	40	30	1	1	72	19	53		
April.....	276	254	3	0	21	8	562	142	420	252	217	25	14	508	136	372	34	24	3	0	61	12	49		
May.....	241	298	2	5	21	15	582	142	440	238	286	18	16	558	143	415	37	42	4	1	84	18	66		
June.....	263	292	7	5	19	21	607	155	452	227	270	25	22	544	138	406	27	25	3	1	56	11	45		
July.....	342	319	4	2	20	16	703	183	520	261	264	20	20	567	144	423	53	32	2	3	90	16	74		
August....	339	334	2	6	20	17	718	153	565	296	315	21	17	649	145	504	65	45	0	0	110	21	89		
September..	278	325	3	2	16	19	643	142	501	257	280	20	21	578	145	433	29	28	1	1	59	9	50		
October....	282	279	4	1	13	30	609	146	463	221	266	20	22	529	129	400	38	20	6	2	66	14	52		
November..	224	241	2	4	18	13	502	142	360	199	198	11	23	431	112	319	31	35	5	3	74	17	57		
December..	255	311	1	2	21	19	609	164	445	174	214	18	11	417	114	303	35	48	2	1	86	18	68		
Total....	3165	3369	33	33	219	200	7019	1754	5265	2665	2913	232	211	6021	1508	4513	446	375	30	13	864	179	685		

SCHEDULE B.

Amount of Steam Fitting, Plumbing and Gas Work, Mason Carpenters' and Painters' Work, and Materials for the same, furnished to and paid for Bellevue Hospital, for the year ending December 31st, 1863.

Mason Work, resetting Boilers, Tiles for Flooring, Repairs and Material.....	\$2,409 36
Carpenters' Work and Material, New Blinds, Repairs and Material for Coffins.....	1,975 37
Steam Fittings, Plumbings, Repairs on Gas, Steam and Water Pipes.....	204 14
Painting and Material for same.....	402 58
Total.....	<u><u>\$4,991 45</u></u>

NATIVITY

Of those Admitted, Including Births.

COUNTRY.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Births.		Total.
					Boys.	Girls.	
United States.....	681	640	33	33	219	200	1,756
Ireland.....	1,864	2,287	0	0	0	0	4,151
England.....	152	124	0	0	0	0	276
Scotland.....	62	63	0	0	0	0	125
Germany.....	315	203	0	0	0	0	518
France.....	34	8	0	0	0	0	42
Canada.....	14	20	0	0	0	0	34
Wales.....	6	3	0	0	0	0	9
Italy.....	7	0	0	0	0	0	7
Prussia.....	7	0	0	0	0	0	7
Spain.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
At Sea.....	2	3	0	0	0	0	5
Unknown Countries....	32	6	0	0	0	0	38
Other Countries.....	38	12	0	0	0	0	50
Total	3,165	3,369	38	33	219	200	7,019

Police, Accident, and Coroners' Cases, during the year 1863.

POLICE AND ACCIDENT CASES.	CORONERS' CASES.
January..... 47	January..... 14
February..... 31	February..... 15
March..... 51	March..... 19
April..... 54	April..... 14
May 48	May..... 24
June..... 72	June.. 13
July.....138	July 37
August.....123	August..... 42
September..... 74	September..... 17
October..... 67	October 19
November 69	November 17
December 62	December..... 17
Total.....836	Total.....248

SCHEDULE C.

The following articles have been made up by the female patients of Bellevue Hospital during the year 1868:

720 Shrouds.
 47 Pairs Socks.
 99 White Towels.
 74 Baby Gowns.
 44 Chemises.
 9 Boys' Shirts.
 351 Pillow Cases.
 11 Unbleached Towels.
 14 Bleached "
 3 Blue Shirts.
 3 Pairs Overalls.
 5 Pillow Ticks.
 13 White Sheets.
 91 Diapers.
 59 Womens' Bandages.
 6 Bread Bags.
 4 Roller Towels.
 8 Sheets.
 31 Spreads.
 Also, 950 Bed Ticks made over.

SCHEDULE D.

*Fever Cases treated in Bellevue Hospital, for year ending
December 31st, 1863.*

MONTH.	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
January.....	16	24	40
February.....	11	11	22
March.....	16	25	41
April.....	14	23	37
May.....	14	29	43
June.....	14	35	49
July.....	21	25	46
August.....	9	30	39
September.....	12	29	41
October.....	19	30	49
November.....	23	31	54
December.....	32	33	65
Total.....	201	325	526

NAMES AND ANNUAL SALARIES PAID EMPLOYEES.

NAMES.	RANK.	ANNUAL SALARY.
John E. White.....	Warden.....	\$1500
John King.....	Engineer.....	700
Norman Dart.....	Clerk.....	800
John Frey.....	Apothecary.....	900
Emma Riddle.....	Matron.....	400
Susan L. Corwin.....	Assistant Matron.....	300
H. G. Olmstead.....	House Physician.....	268
J. B. Luce.....	".....	268
F. Delafield.....	".....	268
J. W. Lyon.....	".....	268
W. Lee.....	".....	268
S. D. Wadsworth.....	".....	268
George Porter.....	".....	268
George Engs.....	".....	268
J. W. Southworth.....	House Surgeon.....	268
J. V. Lauderdale.....	".....	268
Emilo L. Mola.....	".....	268
J. G. Smith.....	".....	268
R. M. Wyckoff.....	".....	268
E. A. Rowe.....	".....	268
Thos. S. Brennan.....	Night Watch.....	547 50
Thos. S. Brennan.....	Assistant in Store.....	240
Patrick Campbell.....	Assistant Clerk.....	240
Edwin A. Ware.....	Gate Keeper.....	300
Elnora L. Ware.....	Assistant Gate Keeper.....	150
John O'Brien.....	Keeper Dead House.....	240
David O'Brien.....	Assistant Keeper Dead House.....	120
Jeremiah Sullivan.....	Painter.....	60
Daniel O'Brien.....	Gardener.....	60
Daniel McGuire.....	Carman.....	180
Anthony Perrin.....	Fireman.....	120
Michael Gillen.....	In Clothes Room.....	144
Frederick Green.....	1st Assistant Apothecary.....	360
M. B. McPhillips.....	2d ".....	144
Catherine Behan.....	Night Watchwoman.....	96
Bridget Conway.....	".....	144
Mary Stone.....	".....	96
Mary Maloy.....	".....	96

Names and Salaries of Employees—continued.

NAME.	RANK.	ANNUAL SALARY.
Conrad Faust	Night Watchman	120
Bernard McParlin	"	120
Michael Donovan	"	120
Wm. Peck	Orderly	144
Wm. Hall	"	144
Michael Mullin	"	144
John Jones	"	144
Peter Kane	"	144
Wm. Cook	"	144
Felix McDonough	"	144
John Maher	"	144
Patrick Halloran	"	144
Wm. Conway	"	144
James Walsh	"	144
Charles B. Hermann	"	144
Bridget Donnelly	Nurse	96
Mary J. Davis	"	96
Mary Kane	"	96
Ellen Hogan	"	96
Margaret Mullin	"	144
Bridget McCormick	"	96
Bella Nolan	"	96
Mary Johnson	"	96
Delia Fox	"	96
Mary Nihill	"	96
Margaret Sheridan	"	96
Mary Jones	"	96
Margaret Hermann	"	96
Mary Healey	"	96
Alice Healey	"	96
Mary Murphy	"	60
Susan McGinn	In Cutting Room	120
Mary Reilly	Helper	60
Mary Duggan	"	60
Mary Smith	"	60
Margaret Bennett	"	60
Ellen Lynch	"	60
Rose Hawkins	"	60
Mary Kehoe	"	60
Margaret McCluskey	"	60
Margaret McKenna	"	60
Catherine Tierney	"	60
Ellen Sweeney	"	60
Lizzie Sutton	"	60
Louisa Smith	Cook	96
Charles Fox	Butcher	180

Names and Salaries of Employees—continued.

NAME.	RANK.	ANNUAL SALARY.
James Fitzpatrick.....	Messenger	60
Thomas McElroy	Bottle Washer.....	120
Eliza Campbell	Dr.'s Cook.....	60
Mary Fagan.....	Waitress	30
Jane Haskins.....	"	30
Bridget Murphy.....	Dr.'s Laundress.....	96
Margaret McArdle.....	Cook in new wing.....	60
William Davis.....	Man in Wash House.....	60

JOHN E. WHITE, *Warden.*

TABLE E.

Being an Analysis of the Deaths in Bellevue Hospital for the year 1863.

CASES TREATED DURING THE YEAR.

Typhus and Typhoid Fever Cases treated.....	526
Police and Accident Cases treated.....	83 6
Obstetrical Cases treated.....	455
Infants Born and treated.....	419
All other cases treated.....	5,409
Total number of cases treated during the year.....	7,645

STATEMENT OF DEATHS.

Deaths from Typhus and Typhoid Fever.....	123
Deaths from Injuries, Accidents, &c. (all Coroners' cases).....	248
Deaths from Childbirth and Puerperal Fever.....	6
Deaths of Infants born during the year.....	44
Deaths from all other causes for the year.....	443
Total number of deaths for the year	864

Above tables show that there were 443 deaths on 5,409 General Medical and Surgical cases treated during the year, or

1 death in every $12\frac{2}{16}$ General Medical and Surgical cases treated.

They also show the following result:

1 death in every $4\frac{27}{105}$ cases of Typhus and Typhoid Fever treated.

1 death in every $3\frac{7}{10}$ Police and Accident cases treated.

1 death in every 76 Obstetrical cases treated.

1 death in every $9\frac{5}{16}$ Infants Born and treated.

The foregoing ratio of deaths from Typhus and Typhoid Fever has been largely increased, by the fact that a number of cases were not brought to the Hospital until almost past recovery, dying a short time after admission, as will be seen by the following statement :

Total number of deaths from Typhus and Typhoid Fever	123
Deduct—	
Died in a few hours after admission.....	4
Died on second day after admission.....	12
Died on the third and fourth days after admission.....	17
Died on the fifth and sixth days after admission	17
Total number died the first six days after admission.....	50
	<hr/>
Total deaths after the first six days.....	73
	<hr/>
Total cases of Fever treated during the year	526
Deduct deaths occurring the first six days.....	50
	<hr/>
Total cases treated over six days	476
	<hr/>

Being 73 deaths on 476 cases treated longer than six days, or one death in every $6\frac{5}{16}$ cases.

Again—

Total number of deaths from fever for the year.....	123
Deduct number of deaths occurring the first fifteen days.....	79
	<hr/>
Total number of deaths after the first fifteen days.....	44
	<hr/>

Total number of cases of Fever treated for the year.....	526
Deduct number of deaths occurring the first fifteen days.....	79
	<hr/>
Total number of cases treated over fifteen days.....	447
	<hr/> <hr/>

Being 44 deaths in 447 cases of Fever treated over 15 days, or one death in every $10\frac{16}{100}$ cases treated 15 days and over.

JNO. E. WHITE, *Warden.*

January 1st, 1864.

REPORT OF APOTHECARY.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, *January 1, 1864.*

*To the Honorable the Commissioners of Public Charities
and Correction :*

GENTLEMEN—With the passing of another year it again becomes my duty to report to you the condition of the Department entrusted to my care.

At the commencement of the year I was in hopes, by practising strict economy, to have been enabled, in its course, to considerably reduce our expenses; but the continually increasing price of everything, especially Alcohol, Cod Liver Oil, and other important articles of general consumption, which have risen to more than double their former value, have entirely baffled all my efforts, though I am happy to say, that by the co-operation of the resident physicians of the several institutions, whom it is my duty to supply—in the great economy of their requisitions—the expenditure of the year has not been materially increased.

By the purchase, during the year, of some of the more important medicines in large quantities, our expenditure appears much larger than usual; but by a

reference to the Stock Account, it will be seen that much of that purchase remains on hand, greatly to our advantage.

Accompanying this Report you will receive a Schedule of the Expenditure, the amounts distributed to each Institution, a list of medicines, &c., purchased, with the total cost of each annexed, and also an inventory of the stock remaining on hand.

I likewise transmit the amount paid for Liquors, Wines, Ale, and Porter, purchased during the year, and the number of gallons and the value of such as remain on hand.

Respectfully submitted.

J. FREY,
Apothecary.

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1863.

Cost of Medicines.....	\$12,408 32
Cost of miscellaneous articles, such as Alcohol, Plaster, Lint, Linseed Meal, &c.....	7,159 05
Total.....	<u>\$19,567 37</u>

Distributed to other Institutions, viz :

Island Hospital, B. I.....	\$8,763 73
Nursery Hospital, R. I.....	1,109 28
Lunatic Asylum, B. I.....	936 77
City Prison.....	119 42
Superintendent of Out-door Poor.....	70 60
Alms House, Work House, Penitentiary, &c.....	62 32
	<u>11,062 12</u>

Balance to be charged to Bellevue Hospital..... \$8,505 25

Stock remaining on hand January 1, 1864, \$10,674 05.

Number of Patients treated during the year, 7,779.

Number of Prescriptions put up, 70,886.

Cost of Liquors, Wines, Ale, and Porter..... \$6,961 66

Stock on hand January 1, 1864 :

Port Wine—50 gallons.....	\$125 00
Gin—26 gallons	65 00
Brandy—641½ gallons	1,378 92
	<u>1,568 92</u>

J. FREY,

*Apothecary.*BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, *January 1, 1864.*

PRINTING OFFICE IN ACCOUNT WITH COMMISSIONERS OF
PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

Dr.		Cr.	
To Printing Press and Materials.....	\$205 94	By work done for—	
“ J Robinson, Cards, &c. 239 31		Superintendent of Out-door Poor	\$445 25
“ Nesbitt & Co., Paper and Ruling.....	239 00	Office No. 1 Bond street...	150 50
“ Hand & Elsworth, Letter and Note Paper.....	118 31	Bellevue Hospital.....	80 50
		City Prison.....	78 50
		Randall's Island.....	51 00
		Island Hospital, Blackwell's Island.....	64 75
		Alms House.....	40 50
		City Cemetery.....	10 00
		Bakery.....	8 00
		Work House.....	22 00
		Steamboat “Bellevue”....	6 25
		Mr. Brewer, Meat Inspector.....	2 50
	<hr/> \$802 56		<hr/> \$959 75

STOCK ON HAND JANUARY 1, 1864.

Printing Press and Materials.....	\$525 00
Cards and Paper, printed and blank	150 00
Total.....	<hr/> \$675 00

This year we have charged the Institutions with the cost of paper and ruling, and half the prices usually charged by printers for composition and press-work.

Respectfully submitted.

J. FREY.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, *January 1, 1864.*

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, *January 1st, 1864.*

To the Honorable, the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.

GENTLEMEN—There are two or three matters referred to in the Annual Report of the Medical Board of this Institution for the past year, to which I wish respectfully to call the attention of your Board.

The report states that the *ventilation* of this Institution is defective and bad.

That the arrangement to carry off the foul air is good; but,

That there is no proper arrangement to admit *fresh* air; the only way being through the windows and the doors opening on the entries to the wards.

That this method of getting *fresh air* into the wards is excellent in the warm weather, when the windows can be left wide open, but that it fails during the cold weather, for that then the nurses and patients will keep the windows shut.

That the consequence of this is, that immediately on the cold weather setting in, the mortality in the Insti-

tution increases, and infectious diseases spread in its wards, for want of proper ventilation.

Now, I submit for the consideration of your Board the following facts and statistics of this Institution for the past year, which were not before the Medical Board when they drew up their report, and which, in my opinion, fully refute the foregoing theory.

In the first place, I think the charge of bad ventilation is refuted by the statement in the report itself. That if we deduct from the whole number of deaths the deaths from *incurable diseases* that do not properly belong to such a hospital as this, and *coroners' cases*, the per centage of deaths in this Institution for the past year will be very little over 4 per cent.; the very best result ever obtained in hospital practice. As for instance,

The whole number of deaths for the year were.....	864
Deduct—	
Coroner's cases	248
Deaths of infants born here.....	44
Deaths from Phthisis.....	152
Deaths from Bright's Disease and Cyrrhosis.....	97
Deaths from Old Age.....	3
	<u>544</u>
Total number of deaths from all other causes for the year.....	320
The total number of cases treated for the year were.....	7,645
Deduct above incurable cases.....	<u>544</u>
All other general medical and surgical cases treated.....	7,101

Giving the following results :

320 deaths in 7,101 general medical and surgical cases treated in this Institution for the year, or one death in every $22\frac{1}{10}$ cases treated, being about $4\frac{5}{10}$ part. Then as to the statement that the mortality is increased by want of proper ventilation during the winter months, the windows having then to be closed, when they can be left wide open in the warm weather.

The following statistics will show that the very contrary is in fact the case :

The total number of patients treated for the six winter or cold months of October, November, December, January, February, and March, was 3,914
 The average number of deaths for each of those months was..... $67\frac{1}{2}$
 The total number of patients treated for the six warm or summer months of April, May, June, July, August and September, was 3731
 The average number of deaths for each of these months was..... $76\frac{1}{2}$

This statement shows that with a larger number of patients treated in the hospital during the cold months, there was a smaller average monthly number of deaths than during the warm months, when the windows could be and were all open.

This may be in consequence of the great contrast during the winter season between the heated air in the wards and the cold air outside, producing a constant current of fresh air through every opening into the

wards, to supply the place of the foul air carried off by the ventilating pipes.

We will find the same result even if we only take the Typhus and Typhoid Fever cases treated this last year in this Institution, where ventilation is most necessary.

The ratio of deaths, it will be seen from the following, is in favor of the cold months:

The total number of fever cases treated in our fever wards during the months of October, November, December, January, February and March, was.....	272
The total number of deaths from fever for same period was.....	62
Or 1 death in every 4 4-10 cases treated.	
The total number of fever cases treated in our fever wards during the months of April, May, June, July, August and September, was.....	254
The total number of deaths from fever for same period was.....	61
Or 1 death in every 4 2-10 cases treated.	

The mortality in fever cases was increased during both above periods, from the fact that many of the cases were brought to the Institution in a dying condition, but this statement shows in favor of the winter and cold months, and this is the case even throughout the whole summer and warm months. The windows of our fever wards were not only open down to the floor from the ceiling, but the sashes and all were taken out of the ten or eleven large windows which are on the three

sides of each of our fever wards, allowing the air to pass freely through them at all times.

If facts and figures can prove anything against simple theory, as to ventilation, I think the foregoing facts and statements prove conclusively that any increase of fever in this Institution, or the mortality resulting from it, is not caused by want of proper ventilation or care on the part of your Board.

Indeed, so far as I can see, or have had any experience here, the ventilation in this Institution is excellent. When these buildings were enlarged and added to in the years 1854 and 1855, as you are aware, a Committee on Ventilation, comprised of members of the Medical Board, consisting, I believe, of Doctors Alonzo Clark, James R. Wood, and John T. Metcalfe, and members of the Board of Governors, was appointed to confer with Mr. Renwick, Architect of the building, and to form a Building Committee, to see to the proper ventilation of the Institution—Mr. Renwick having previously visited the various institutions in Europe to examine the mode of ventilation adopted there.

And this committee, comprised in part of some of the oldest and most experienced members of our Medical Board, after consultation, adopted the present system of ventilation now in this hospital.

There are coils and air chambers heated by steam in the basement parts of the building, into which the air passes from outside, which, on being heated, is carried up by open air chambers to the roof of the Institution, where it passes out. Every ward in the Institution has from twelve to twenty-five open pipes and ventilating holes connecting with those heated air chambers, into which the foul air passes.

There is a constant suction and draft from each ward into and up those flues, causing a steady change of air in the wards—the windows, doors, and entries supplying a current of fresh air.

On its being suggested to your Board that there was not a sufficient supply of fresh air into the wards, you had tried a proposed plan for admitting a current of fresh air from outside in at the ceiling of each ward.

This is a plan of ventilation which acts well in theory, or in a comparatively air-tight chamber, but entirely fails in wards ventilated and arranged as ours are, with large windows on two or three sides of each ward, reaching from the ceiling down to the floor. It was found, when tried here, that so much fresh air came into the ward from round the sashes of the numerous windows, even when shut, and the doors and entries, that instead of the fresh air coming in through this opening

near the ceiling, it rather acted as a place to pass the heated air out.

It is evident, I think, from the foregoing statement of facts, that the spread of any disease in this Institution is not the result of a want of proper ventilation, or any want of a supply of fresh air. Indeed, it is constantly remarked by medical men, connected with other hospitals in this country and in Europe, while passing through our wards, "how free they are from that close hospital smell to be found elsewhere."

That typhus fever should spread more or less in this hospital, is the natural consequence of receiving into the Institution, now for over a year, from forty to fifty cases every month. Constantly receiving such a number of fresh cases weekly and daily from the street, will inevitably, after a sufficient time, poison more or less the air of the Institution, and cause it to spread into the other wards of the building.

This would, in my opinion, be the case if every door and window in the building were kept wide open. As one of the oldest members of our Medical Board remarked, it is not the want of ventilation, but treating so largely typhus fever in any Institution, necessarily plants the seed of it there, and that seed must obey the

law of nature and spring up and spread, and the only true remedy is that recommended by the Medical Board—to treat typhus fever in a building entirely separated from the hospital for general patients. I do not think the ventilation here can be much improved.

Very respectfully yours,

JOHN E. WHITE,
Warden.

COLORED HOME.

NEW YORK, *January 1st, 1864.*

*To the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction,
of the City of New York.*

GENTLEMEN—Since our last Report was submitted to the friends and patrons of the Institution, no events of great interest to the world around have occurred, as, in fact, none would occur at the Home. Sickness and death have wrought their usual changes among the inmates, although, thanks to a kind Providence, no disease of a malignant type has prevailed at any period of the year.

The Home is but a refuge for the sick, the aged and the infirm, many halting there but a few days or hours even, on their pilgrimage to that bourne whence none return. Some, it is true, remain for years within its kindly shelter, and find mitigation of their bodily sufferings and privations in the kind care of nurses and physicians, and the watchful guardianship of the other officers of the Institution.

The Treasurer's Report, herewith presented, gives an accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures for the comfort of the inmates in regard to shelter, clothing, and the supplies of all bodily necessities. The names of our Resident Physician and Medical Council are sufficient guaranty of the attention paid to the health and diseases of the inmates; but there is one branch of labor performed at the Home which no expense tables can show—no list of names illustrate—this is the labor bestowed on the spiritual elevation of the ignorant and depraved among the pensioners, whose souls are as much in need of light and knowledge as those of the tribes of Asia and Africa, to whom, with vast labor and expense, both of money and life, missionaries are sent. The missionaries whom the Home employs are Christian women, who voluntarily and gladly visit the wards of its hospitals, and the rooms of the lowly sufferers, reading to them the words of Christ, and talking with them of His wondrous love. Here, in ebon caskets, they often find bright jewels, and those that the Master will wear in his crown forever; here, too, they learn lessons of contentment under their lighter trials, and often of humility, when comparing their own low state of spiritual enjoyment with that of Christians less favored in regard to religious privileges than themselves. The reports of our Chaplain, the

Rev. Thomas Macfarlane, speak often of signs of encouragement among the inmates of the Home, as to the growing interest there in serious things, evinced by increasing attendance on the means of grace.

Of those within the past year it has pleased the Master to take to his mansions of peace, none could have been more sadly missed, or more deeply lamented, than our late beloved associate, Mrs. W. W. Chester, who "fell asleep" just at the beginning of a new year of usefulness and of devotion to His work, in whom while living she hoped, and dying she trusted. Here her work was that of an angel—a minister for them who shall be heirs of salvation—there, in her Saviour's presence, it is that of a saint, casting her crown at His feet, and evermore "praising His name."

At the sermon preached at her funeral her pastor, the Rev. Mr. Booth, speaks as follows of her connection with the Colored Home, of which she was one of the originators, and for nearly eight years the Secretary: "Soon after her removal to University Place (it was in 1839) all the energies of her mind and body were engrossed in efforts, with others, to relieve the wants of a few aged indigent people of color. This work, so lowly, so unpretending in its incipency, grew gradually year by year, until it has become a vast asylum, open to all in-

digent colored persons, and capable of accommodating three hundred and fifty inmates. How much of this prosperity is due to the judicious counsels, the unceasing vigilance, the persevering labors of our dear departed friend, those can testify who were her associates during many dark days of discouragement and trial. Her visits to the aged Christians in the Colored Home were ever welcomed by them. How reverently did they kiss her hands, addressing her in terms of the most endearing fondness. Here she gave full sway to her mirthfulness and love of humor, but they never degenerated into frivolity, or detracted aught from her Christian dignity."

At a special meeting of the managers of the Colored Home, held at the house of Mrs. S. J. Beebee, on Sunday, January 11th, the following resolutions, offered by Miss Westerlo, were adopted—

This Society has heard, with feelings of the deepest sorrow, of the sudden death of their highly esteemed and beloved friend and fellow-laborer, Mrs. W. W. Chester ; therefore,

Resolved, That while we recognize the hand of our Heavenly Father in this bereavement, we bow submissively to the will of Him who gave and has taken away.

Resolved, That we record our testimony to the many Christian virtues which adorned her character, and pray that we may be strengthened by the Holy Spirit to follow so Godly an example.

Resolved, That feeling her loss to be an irreparable one to the Insti-

tution, of which she has for so many years been a faithful and efficient officer, we shall ever hold her in affectionate remembrance.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with her husband and sister in this hour of their sorrow, yet rejoice to know that they "sorrow not as those without hope," and earnestly commend them to Him who is "a very present help in trouble."

Resolved, That this Society show their respect by attending, as a body, her funeral.

Resolved, That these resolutions be placed on the Minutes of the Society, and that a copy be transmitted to her family.

Thus, while one friend and helper after another departs to a higher sphere of service, let us make their removal the incentive to greater exertion and more constant labor for Him whose gracious reward is unfailingly bestowed upon his "good and faithful servants."

Respectfully submitted.

MRS. N. E. RUSSELL,
Corresponding Secretary.

TABULAR VIEW.

Persons received in the different Departments from January 1st, 1863, to January 1st, 1864.

MALE HOSPITAL.

Number remaining in this department January 1st, 1863.....	30
Number received up to January 1st, 1864.....	80
Whole number in this department during the year 1863.....	—110

FEMALE HOSPITAL.

Number remaining in this department January 1st, 1863.....	71
Number received up to January, 1864.....	220
Whole number in this department during the year 1863.....	—291

LYING-IN AND NURSERY.

Number remaining in this department January 1st, 1863.....	37
Women received up to January 1st, 1864.....	21
Children born or received up to January 1st, 1864.....	83
Whole number under charge in this dep't during the year 1863.	—141

HOME, OR DEPARTMENT FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM.

Number remaining in this department January 1st, 1863.....	146
Number received up to January 1st, 1864.....	178
Whole number under charge in this dep't during the year 1863.	—324
Whole number under charge in the various departments of the Institution during the year 1863.....	—866
Of these have died.....	90
Discharged.....	250
Left for places of service.....	150
Children given to friends or bound out.....	43
Infants left with their mothers.....	41
Left without tickets of dismissal.....	12
	—586
Leaving now in the Institution.....	270

LIST OF DEATHS AT THE COLORED HOME,

From Jan. 1st, 1863, to Jan. 1st, 1864.

DISEASES.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Phthisis.....	12	16	28
Asthma.....	1	4	5
Apoplexy.....	2	2	4
Pneumonia.....	4	3	7
Peritonitis.....	2	1	3
Compression of Brain.....	1	0	1
Fever, Typhus.....	4	3	7
Enteritis.....	1	2	3
Pericarditis.....	1	1	2
Ascetis.....	3	1	4
Valv. Disease of Heart.....	1	2	3
Dysentery, Chronic.....	3	3	6
Metretis.....	2	1	3
Ch. Pleurisy.....	1	3	4
Epilepsy.....	1	2	3
Old Age.....	4	3	7
	43	47	90

OF THESE THERE WERE

Under 1 year.....	9
Between 1 and 10 years.....	4
" 10 " 20 "	7
" 20 " 30 "	4
" 30 " 40 "	6
" 40 " 50 "	7
" 50 " 60 "	10
" 60 " 70 "	27
" 70 " 80 "	10
" 80 " 100 "	6

90

COLORED HOME IN ACCOUNT WITH SUSAN F. COLGATE, TREASURER, FROM MAY, 1862, TO
MAY, 1863.

Dr		By Cash on hand as by last Report.....		Cr.
		By Cash on hand as by last Report.....	from Subscription, &c.....	
To cash paid for Bread.....	\$3,124 80			\$1,364 16
" " Groceries.....	1,954 09	" " from Subscription, &c.....		1,135 50
" " Meat.....	1,400 84	" " Shatzel Fund.....		1,120 00
" " Soap.....	190 95	" " Collection and Charity Box.		29 17
" " Coal, &c.....	972 50	" " Board.....		77 55
" " Straw.....	89 99	" " Sale of old Beds.....		8 00
" " Meal.....	324 07	" " Request of R. C. Goodhue.		500 00
" " Provisions.....	2,026 12	" " Com'rs. of Char. for May, '62		1,057 24
" " Vegetables.....	198 57	" " " June, '62		1,023 88
" " Gas.....	82 02	" " " July, '62		1,003 20
" " Salary of Res't Physician..	950 00	" " " Aug. '62.		947 96
" " " Steward.....	300 00	" " " Sept. '62.		1,003 75
" " " Matron.....	250 00	" " " Oct. '62.		1,007 86
" " " Chaplain.....	50 00	" " " Nov. '62.		956 10
" " Mrs. Wells, House Expen's.	294 00	" " " Dec. '62.		909 45
" " Dry Goods.....	568 56	" " " Jan. '63.		940 91
" " Repairs.....	392 18	" " " Feb. '63.		821 60
" " Furniture.....	56 60	" " " Mar. '63.		926 73
" " Shoes.....	206 96	" " " Apr'l '63.		937 60
" " Carriage Hire.....	183 00			
" " Printing.....	71 00			
" " Insurance.....	97 75			
" " Tin and Plumbing.....	135 41			
" " Drugs.....	123 59			
" " Oil.....	43 03			
" " Water Tax.....	50 00			

Account Continued.

Dr.		Cr.	
To cash paid for Interest on Bond.....	\$105 00	Brought forward.....	\$15,769 66
" " Principal on Bond.....	1,000 00		
" " Ice.....	18 50		
" " Hardware.....	48 38		
" " Sundries.....	162 44		
" " Pasturage.....	100 00		
To Balance.....	209 31		
	<u>\$15,769 66</u>		<u>\$15,769 66</u>
New York, May 4, 1863.		By Balance, Cash on hand.....	
We have examined the above account and find it correct.		New York, May 2, 1863.	
W. W. CHESTER, } AUDITORS.		SUSAN F. COLGATE,	
E. M. BUSSELL, }		Treasurer.	

COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The Managers of the Colored Orphan Asylum feel renewedly called, at this time, to acknowledge the Goodness and Mercy of Him whose unslumbering eye has watched over them in prosperity and in adversity, in heights and in depths, and whose "Hand is stretched out still."

In the spring of 1863 the Institution was quietly progressing in its course, and the schools and other departments were affording satisfaction to the Managers, as well as their employees. No debts tarnished the records of the Society, and a small balance was found on hand—an unusual occurrence in its history. The house was well furnished, and stored with provisions, dry goods, bedding, clothing, etc., etc., and the Committee room and parlor newly carpeted.

On the 13th of 7th mo. (July), 1863, at 4 P. M., the children, numbering 233, were quietly seated in their school-rooms, playing in the nursery, or reclining on a sick bed in the hospital, when an infuriated mob, consist-

ing of several thousand men, women, and children, armed with clubs, brickbats., etc., advanced upon the Institution. They were stimulated by their success in the destruction of the Bull's Head Hotel, and, without previous notice, some four or five hundred of them effected an entrance, by breaking down the front door with an axe. The work of destruction was supposed to be accomplished in twenty minutes.

During these proceedings the Superintendent and Matron, with other employees, were noiselessly collecting the children. The boys were concealed under the back piazza, the girls arranged in the dining-room. By this time the mob had nearly filled 44th street, into which they were to enter from the north end of the building, as they passed out and formed in procession. On quitting the premises none knew where they should find a safe retreat, but pursued their course down 7th Avenue, and, at the instigation of the Superintendent, to the 35th street Station House, where the whole company were safely protected three days and three nights. This building is in the immediate vicinity of the 7th Avenue Arsenal, and was guarded by volunteers.

Food was voluntarily and abundantly supplied by friends of the Institution living in the neighborhood of the Station House, for which kind consideration, at this

time of extremity, the Managers would now express their heart-felt obligations.

These poor little outcasts left their late residence without caps, bonnets, or shoes ; but, through the exertions of a lady, this deficiency was partially supplied.

On being taken to Blackwell's Island the children were accompanied by a large number of colored refugees, with twenty police in front, twenty in the rear, and fifty Zouaves with their glittering bayonets on either side. When the rioters approached, they were peremptorily ordered "back" by the police. They all arrived in safety, and were kindly received by the Superintendent, Nehemiah Anderson. The Matrons and Teachers were boarded at his own house.

For a time they were permitted to enjoy the fresh air on the piazza with little restraint, but when arrangements could be made for the occupancy of a school-room, they were daily instructed in object lessons during their stay on the island—having neither books, slates or maps. These they greatly enjoyed, and made satisfactory improvement.

Two little boys, by transgressing the rules of the Institution, were drowned.

The salt air had a salutary effect upon their health. They received many visits from their Sabbath School teachers and other interested friends, whom in their turn they entertained by their harmonious voices.

The managers would express their heartfelt thanks for the liberality manifested by the friends of the Institution since the destruction of their property, and here remark, that nothing was saved but the horse, wagon, and a few account books. Some few articles of clothing, &c., were picked up at Station Houses.

The Records of the Society, kept by the same Secretary 27 years, were nearly all lost.

They have as yet received no remuneration from the Corporation for the destruction of their property.

ANNA H. SHOTWELL.

12 mo. (Dec.) 14th, 1863.

STATISTICS.

Admitted since the opening of the Institution....	1,227
<hr/>	
Number of children at date of last Report.....	222
Admitted during the present year: boys, 32;	
girls, 29.....	61
<hr/>	
	283
<hr/>	
Present number: boys, 117; girls, 91.....	208
Indentured	29
Placed out on trial.....	4
Returned to friends, including 20 at the Station	
House at time of mob.....	38
Left without permission.....	2
Deaths	11
<hr/>	
	283

TEACHER'S REPORT.

Number of scholars receiving instruction in the three schools.....	242
Number taught during the year.....	259
Alphabet class.....	36
Spell only	98
Read with ease	43
“ imperfectly	61
Definitions	104
Writing in books.....	104
“ on slates.....	125
“ from dictation	68
“ composition	84
Fractions and simple rules of Arithmetic.....	104
Mental Arithmetic.....	68
Geography from books.....	68
“ from outline maps : most of the children.	
Philosophy.....	36
Physiology	36

Of the 61 children admitted this year 39 did not know the alphabet.

MARY A. YOUNG.

December 12th, 1863.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Managers of the Colored Orphan Asylum.

The undersigned begs leave respectfully to offer the following report of the sickness and mortality in the Asylum, for the year ending December 1st, 1863.

In consequence of the burning of the Hospital Records with the Asylum edifice in July last, it is not possible to present a detailed statement of the number of the sick, or the character of their ailments, up to that date; nor has such record been resumed until nearly the end of the present year.

MORTALITY.	BOYS.	GIRLS.	TOTAL.
Phthisis Pulmonalis.....	1	2	3
Pneumonia.....	0	1	1
Congestion of Brain.....	1	0	1
Hydrocephalus.....	1	0	1
Fever.....	1	0	1
Cardiac Spasm.....	0	1	1
Tubercular Meningitis	0	1	1
Drowned	2	0	2
	6	5	11

In the spring, and a large portion of the summer, many of the children were affected with a mild but stubborn form of inflammation of the eyes, which finally yielded to



[REDACTED]

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During the year provision has been made for infants,
as follows :

Remaining December 31, 1862	82
Received during the year 1863	587
	<hr/> 619

Disposed of as follows :

Sent to Alms House	545
Sent to Parents to Nurse	27
Adopted from Office	8
Delivered to Parents at Office	5
Died at No. 1 Bond street	2
	<hr/> 587
Remaining December 31, 1863	32

Of those sent to the Alms House 24 have been
adopted.

Number of Children sent to Randall's Island	1,453
“ “ taken on trial	232
“ “ sent to Western States	209
“ “ discharged to Parents and Friends	830
“ “ died	103
“ “ eloped	25
“ “ indentured	76
“ “ transferred to Alms House	3
“ “ transferred to Bellevue Hospital	4
“ “ transferred to House of Refuge	4
“ “ transferred to Colored Home	1
“ “ left on pass, not returned	9
“ “ discharged to Leake and Watts Orphan Asylum	2
“ “ discharged to City	2
“ “ discharged to Deaf and Dumb Asylum	1
“ “ discharged from Office	4
“ “ employed at Office	2

Permits have been granted, on proper certificates, for the interment at City Cemetery, Ward's Island, of 1,289 bodies; of which 62 were claimed by relatives and friends and removed to private cemeteries; the balance, 1,227, were conveyed by the vehicles of this Department to the place of reception at Bellevue Hospital for transmission to Ward's Island for burial.

Favorable accounts continue to be received of the children sent to the Western States, as to their disposition, general health, and the benefits derived by their location in that section of our country; and I would respectfully suggest that a suitable party be detailed for a personal examination, and to have indentures executed by the parties in whose charge they are placed.

The management of this Department being under the immediate supervision of the Commissioners, I trust that the proper and economical distribution of the charity of the city has been so conducted as to meet with your approval in all its details.

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE KELLOCK,

Superintendent of Out-Door Poor.

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	1	
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